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LAST EDITION

RENEWED CALL FOR AID FOR PERSIANS IN NEED OF FOOD

One Million People Destitute in Northern Persia—Cable Message Tells of Wants of Armenians in the Interior of Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The second contingent of the American Commission for Relief in Persia, sent under the auspices of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, has already sailed from Seattle. Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, who is to head the commission, will join it later. These commissioners will aid and reinforce Americans who are already stationed in Persia. The sum of \$2,271,570 has already been cable over there, but the need is so great that there are constant calls for more.

"Probably nowhere in the world is there such extensive suffering from hunger and starvation as in Persia," said C. V. Vickrey, executive secretary of the American committee, speaking of the work awaiting the commission. "One of the foremost authorities on Persian questions estimates that in Northern Persia alone there are at this moment not less than 1,000,000 people in advance stages of destitution. Both as humanitarian service to hundreds of thousands of helpless, poverty-stricken people and as an expression of good will on the part of America toward the weaker nations and oppressed races it is of utmost importance that relief be sent with all possible haste."

The following cable message has been received this month from Berne containing information about work in the interior of Turkey, where the American committee has 27 stations for the war relief of Armenian refugees:

"Relief administered to extent of funds available from 20 important centers greatly ameliorates distressful condition, but large numbers within reach are not affected. Many die because of prolonged underfeeding. It is pitiful to see faint figures, clad in rags, passing from door to door begging for food in wailing tones. Hundreds of children are walking about the streets trying to pick up livings from dust heaps. Reduction and limitation of appropriation will add greatly to this number and sadly increase the awful wastage of life. This pitiful cry pleads for increased supply. Is it not possible to restore appropriation to original figure at least for saving life?"

Purpose of Mission

Committee Aims to Combat German Influence in Persia

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, is to come to New York on Thursday to consult members of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief before he sails as chief of the American Commission for Relief in Persia.

Two contingents of the Persian commission sailed from Pacific ports and are expected to meet somewhere in India within a few days. At least six prominent men and women will sail with Dr. Judson. They expect to meet other members of the commission at the Persian Gulf.

Although the stated purpose of the Persian commission is relief it is also admitted that it has an important political mission to perform. German intrigue, aimed at complete control of the country's vast mineral deposits, spread through Persia following the collapse of Russia.

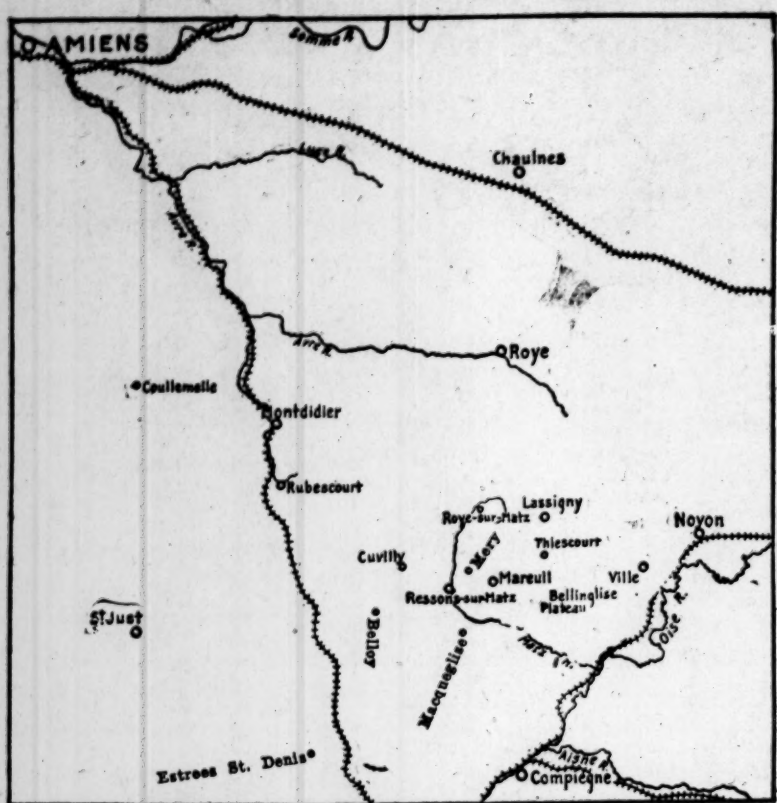
The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief has determined to fight this dangerous influence with the United States as the base. The commission was formed through the State Department with the unofficial sanction of the Administration. At the committee headquarters yesterday it was said that the commission will attempt to gain the good will of the Persian people and check the rising tide of disease and famine near Teheran in the Lake Urmia district.

New York men who are members of the American committee insist that it is absolutely necessary for the Americans to win the confidence and friendship of the Persian people. Untold stores of copper, nickel and manganese exist in Persia, and Germans and Turks have been making determined efforts to gain control of these ever since 1914.

Among those who sailed with the first contingent were Dr. and Mrs. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia University. Dr. Jackson has long been known as a Persian scholar.

CHANGE IN HEADS OF TWO RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard Elliott of the New Haven and F. D. Underwood of the Erie are among the railroad presidents removed today as chief operating officers of their roads by appointment of federal managers to operate lines for the Railroad Administration. Both will remain presidents of their respective companies, however, and their salaries will be paid out of corporate funds rather than from operating receipts accruing to the government.



Between the Somme and the Oise

Map shows the villages mentioned in the communiqués dealing with the German offensive in the direction of Compiègne

GERMANS PAY HIGH PRICE FOR ADVANCE

Reckless Use Made of Reserves in Effort to Drive Forward Upon Compiègne—Allies Continue Policy of Attrition

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

General von Huber, who is making the present drive under the immediate direction of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, is using his reserves wholesale in an effort to drive forward upon Compiègne at any cost. So far the French wings at Noyon and Montdidier are holding firm, and the general has had to be satisfied with driving a sharp salient between these wings in the direction of Compiègne. Three days ago he was at Reims. Yesterday he had pushed forward very slightly, and had broadened the point of his salient by capturing the three villages of Belloy, Mery, and St. Maur, near the road which curves west to St. Just. In addition to this, he had pushed forward somewhat to the south of Reims, and was struggling to occupy the village of Macquignies, another column, pressing south from Maréuil, was also fighting in the outskirts of Elnoncourt. What this means, translated into other words, is that though the French were holding firmly to the ground on the extreme flanks of the attack, their center had been driven in, first in an acute salient, and then that this salient had been broadened at its apex until it had become flat-headed instead of acute.

What it has cost to make this advance it is impossible to say, but it seems clear that never have the Germans paid more heavily for what they have accomplished. No secret was made by the allied generals before the attack that their particular aim was not so much to hold their ground intact as to make the Germans pay as severely for it as possible, and if the

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PRISONERS OF WAR CONFERENCE OPENS

Dr. Loudon Formally Welcomes the Delegates at Preliminary Meeting at The Hague—Conference Program Outlined

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Monday)—A preliminary meeting of the prisoners of war conference was held here between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. Loudon, the Dutch Foreign Minister, formally introduced the delegates by reading their names from the list.

In welcoming them in the name of the Netherlands Government he expressed satisfaction that the second meeting should be held at The Hague. After a reference to the 1917 agreement, he spoke of Holland's wholehearted readiness in lending help and mediation regarding the repatriation of prisoners. Conversations could be conducted, he declared, in the same conciliatory spirit as had marked the last conference.

Sir George Cave replied in French, acknowledging the hospitality offered by the Dutch nation, and General Friedrich, who spoke in German, also made a similar acknowledgment. Dr. Loudon then left the room and the sitting was continued under the presidency of Mr. Vredenburg, the Netherlands Minister to Scandinavia, who is at present in Holland and who presided at the last conference.

The conference program deals with:

1.—The exact execution of the existing agreement.

2.—The treatment and employment of war prisoners.

3.—Reprisals.

4.—Extension of agreements respecting repatriation or internment in neutral countries of war prisoners and civilians.

5.—Methods of selecting prisoners for the categories included under the last-mentioned head.

6.—The improvement of camp conditions.

AEROPLANE MAIL SERVICE RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAUGUS, Mass.—After Lieut. Torrey H. Webb had completed a try-out of his aeroplane over the aviation field here this morning, he strated at 10.21 for New York with 64 pounds of mail in two sacks, the first aeroplane mail service from Boston to New York.

Lieutenant Webb was accompanied on the trip by William F. Murray, postmaster of Boston. He headed his aeroplane in the direction of Forest Hills and was soon out of sight. It was expected the trip to New York would be made in about three hours.

SENATOR NICHOLS TAX CHAIRMAN

Recess Committee Head Led Opposition to 5 Per Cent Income Tax on Business Corporations Which Was Defeated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Senator Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston, who led the opposition to the 5 per cent income tax on business corporations, which was rejected in the closing days of the recent Legislature, was today elected chairman of the Recess Committee on Taxation. Senator John E. Beck of Chelsea was elected chairman of the Recess Committee on Water Resources, while Senator James F. Cavanaugh of Everett was elected chairman of the Recess Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

The election of Senator Nichols to head the important tax investigation recalled in legislative circles the struggle in the Senate to enact the 5 per cent Income Tax Law, to supersede the existing corporate franchise tax, which permits many corporations to escape large taxes. Governor McCall sent a special message urging the enactment of the new revenue legislation, and the 5 per cent tax was vigorously defended by Senator Charles L. Gifford of Barnstable.

Recognizing that he was fighting against strong odds, Senator Gifford, in appearing before the Ways and Means Committee early this spring, demanded: "How much longer are we going to be pawns of the big interests?" Mr. Gifford was chairman of the Recess Committee on Taxation which sat last summer, and which recommended the 5 per cent tax. He was not appointed to the recess committee again this year, however.

The tax committee is to hold its first hearing on June 25 and 26 at 11 a. m. at the State House. City and town officials have been notified to attend. The subjects under consideration will be the distribution of the state income tax. Later the committee will consider the taxation of corporations.

The Committee on Water Resources organized today notwithstanding that Governor McCall has not yet named the expert member authorized by the law. William S. Kinney of Boston was named clerk. He is a member of the Constitutional Convention and a former representative from old Ward 10.

Robert T. Brady of Arlington was named clerk of the Committee on Taxation, while Richard T. Howard of Malden was named clerk of the Committee on Workmen's Compensation. Both men are political writers.

There are three other recess committees yet to organize. They are the committee which is to investigate the educational systems of the State, the committee which is to continue the investigation of the fish industry at Boston Fish Pier, and the committee to study the sheep industry of the State.

STATUE QUESTION IS LEFT TO AMERICANS

LONDON, England (May 20, by mail)—The official British attitude toward the controversy over the proposed Lincoln statue in London, intended to commemorate 100 years of peace between Great Britain and the United States, is that it is ready to accept anything the American committee agrees upon. Sir Alfred Mond, the member of the Cabinet responsible for this department of national activity, wants this clearly understood, and in a memorandum given to the Associated Press he says:

"Some American comments on the statue controversy have represented me as taking sides in the matter. I have been very careful not to imply any veto of the St. Gaudens statue. I have, however, pointed out what I think is perfectly true, that work specially designed for the site, a work of an original character, would probably be the most satisfactory solution. Every sculptor will, I think, agree with this view.

"It is a question for the American donors to decide whether the delay involved in the presentation of an original work and the uncertainty as to how far a new work would be as satisfactory as a replica of an existing one outweigh the disadvantages of presenting London with what, after all, is not an original, but merely a replica. It is also for them to decide how far any replica designed for one site will really look effective on another site.

"This does not imply any intention to veto, as far as I myself or the British Government is concerned. I have consistently taken the attitude that it is for the Americans and not for us to decide on this point."

MR. WILSON AND HIS MEXICAN POLICY

President Explains to Editors of That Country the Attitude of the United States Toward South and Central America

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson's address here last Friday to a party of Mexican newspaper editors, which was given out here today for publication in the United States, is expected to be recognized as one of his most important war utterances. It dealt almost wholly with Pan-Americanism by agreement among the Pan-Americans and it was obvious that the President took the opportunity to send back to the Mexican people through 90 or more representative newspaper editors a personal message to emphasize the disinterestedness of the United States in all its parts of the fight for the world democracy.

It was the President's wish that his speech, inasmuch as it practically was addressed to the Mexican people, should be published in Mexico first. To that end no copies were given out for publication in this country until today, although it was sent previously to the embassies and legations abroad, where it seems to have been given to foreign newspapers, because the editorial comments are coming in over the news cables today.

One of the objects in withholding publication in the United States until the speech had been published in Mexico as explained by administration officials was that it was the President's wish that the speech itself should first appear in Mexico, instead of brief extracts which might have been sent from the United States, if it had first been published here.

The address was printed in Mexico City yesterday morning, and it was the intention of officials in charge of the matter today not to give it out for publication in American newspapers, but to let it come back to the United States from Mexico. It was said that this decision had been reached on the President's wishes.

The decision, however, was reversed and the whole text was given out by the Committee on Public Information. The most important portions of the speech were cabled to the United States from Havana last night by the Associated Press.

President's Address

Mr. Wilson Declares That Permanent Peace Can Only Come by Trust

Service of the United Press Association

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the authorized text of President Wilson's recent address to a group of Mexican editors visiting here, which has just been made public, he declares that the Monroe Doctrine was a case of telling South and Central America, "We are going to be a big brother to you whether you want us to be or not," a policy which, he said, contained nothing that protected Mexico from "aggression from us."

As a result, he declared, he had observed some sister republics to the south were uneasy lest "our self-appointed protection (Monroe Doctrine) might be for our own benefit and our own interest, and not for the interest of our neighbors."

He then revealed that he had proposed to the countries "a common guarantee that all of us will sign a declaration of political independence and territorial integrity."

"Such an arrangement," he said, "will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the only conceivable basis for the future peace of the world, and I must admit I was anxious to have the states of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis of peace."

"Peace can only come by trust. If you can once get a situation of trust then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore every one of us, it seems to me, owes it as a patriotic duty to his country to plant

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BRITISH IMPERIAL WAR CABINET MEETS TODAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The first meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet was held today.

The first meeting of the imperial war conference, which is distinct from the Imperial War Cabinet, will probably be held tomorrow, and, as on the last occasion, these bodies will continue to meet on alternate days, the Prime Minister presiding over the Cabinet and the Colonial Secretary over the conference, as before.

Former German Possessions

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—(Via Ottawa)—The Council of the Colonial Institute has resolved, with a view to the coming British Imperial Conference, to express in the strongest terms its view, which it believes is shared throughout the Empire, that none of the former German possessions overseas be restored to Germany.

TWO MORE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHAPLAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, has allotted two more chaplains to the Christian Science denomination. Pursuant to this allotment, Capt. B. R. Coleman, of the appointment division of the adjutant-general's office, has designated Walter S. Cross of Baltimore and Louis J. DuBois of Brooklyn for examination.

Mr. Cross has now passed his examination and received his commission. Mr. DuBois, who is in France as a member of the Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare Committee, will be examined there. It is expected that he will be commissioned and assigned to duty without returning to this country.

JUGO-SLAVS BEING RECRUITED FOR WAR

Thousands Being Enlisted by Compatriots in the United States for Service With the Allies on Saloniki Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Recruiting in the United States for the Jugo-Slav division on the Saloniki front is being actively carried on in South Slavic settlements, and appears to be meeting with a satisfactory response. An extremely interesting commentary on the Jugo-Slav situation is to be found in the three officers of the Jugo-Slav division who are doing the recruiting work in Chicago. All three lived in Austria before the war. One got out of the country shortly before mobilization, and two deserted from the Austrian Army, the first to the Serbian Army and the second to the Russian. They are getting men here to fight Austria.

This recruiting work has been going on for about a year, with headquarters in New York, and in all 20 recruiting stations. According to the local officers, between 15,000 and 20,000 South Slavs have gone over to Saloniki. The intelligence board of the Jugo-Slav division says, so the officers report, that there are now more Jugo-Slavs on the Saloniki front lined up against Austria than Austria has at present in its army, which is certainly remarkable, in view of the estimate here given that the number of Jugo-Slavs in the Austrian army when the war opened was upward of 700,000.

The Jugo-Slav volunteers at Saloniki are reported by the local officers to total 65,000, and the majority of them formerly are said to have been in the service of Austria-Hungary. This Jugo-Slav division is officered by Serbians. Volunteers from America are sent for training to Biseria, near Tunis, in Africa. A representative of this bureau was told at a recruiting meeting here that General Pershing permits Americans in the national army who wish it to go to the Jugo-Slav division.

There could be no question of the earnestness of that gathering of 300 or 400 South Slavs. It contained some young men already in uniform and others who were preparing to go to the Saloniki front. The president of the Serbian National Defense League informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor present that he was going shortly himself. Others told of a considerable number, including women and children, who were arranging to depart on the anniversary of the battle of Kosovo, a great Serbian day. The women and children are hopeful of any war service at all at Saloniki.

Lieut. Ilja Borkovich of the Jugo-Slav division, who arrived but a short time since from the front, was the final speaker of the afternoon, addressing his audience in their native tongue. At the beginning of the war he was in a law school in Austria. All the Slav students, of the Slavish regiments, were put into jail as war broke out. Later he was released and sent to the front. At a Jugo-Slav mutiny he surrendered to the Serbians and fought with them. Lieutenant Borkovich related his experiences simply. He said, among other things, that at 75 points the Austrians held women and children of the Slav population for hostages. He told of the brotherly feeling of the Serbians for their fellow Slavs in Austria, how the Serbian soldiers had shared their bread with him, and how a Serbian peasant had carried him, when wounded, in the retreat from Serbia, for seven days. Lieut. Mitja Skobla, who got out of Austria before mobilization, and Lieut. Mitja Vukovich, who was in the Austrian Army in 1914 and surrendered to the Russians, were the other Jugo-Slav division officers on the platform.

RUSSIA ASKS FORCE TO REPEL GERMANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appeal to the United States and the Allies to send an expeditionary force to Russia to repel the German invaders, forwarded by the Central Committee of the Cadet Party in Russia, was transmitted to the State Department today by the Russian Embassy. It asked that the expedition sent be put under international control to guarantee the rights of Russia.

BONE DRY LAW MAY BE PASSED BY THIS CONGRESS

Advocates of War-Time Prohibition in the United States Predict Enactment of the Jones Amendment Within 90 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At no time since the United States entered the war has the outlook for nation-wide prohibition been as promising as it is today. So promising, indeed, is the prospect for the enactment of bone-dry legislation that supporters of war prohibition were ready to predict on Monday that within 90 days the United States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico and Rio Grande, would be an area prohibited to the liquor trade in all its forms and ramifications. In other words, it is confidently expected that within a very short time no distilled liquors will be sold or carried in state or interstate commerce in the United States, and that no cereals, fruit or vegetables will be consumed in the manufacture of beer or wine.

This prediction may appear too optimistic, in view of the opposition to the Randall amendment recently voiced by President Wilson and Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator. For some inexplicable reason it appeared to be taken for granted in some quarters that this opposition, regardless of the reasons for it, would mean not merely the defeat of the Randall amendment, but the defeat of all efforts to bring about bone-dry legislation. As a matter of fact, as stated repeatedly in this paper, the Randall amendment has not been passed on so far by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, much less considered by the Senate. When the amendment does come up for consideration on Wednesday there will be substituted for it an amendment which is much more drastic and thoroughgoing and much more acceptable to the prohibition forces in the Senate. This is the substitute amendment submitted on Monday by Senator Wesley Jones of Washington, and which, in addition to making the United States absolutely bone dry for the period of the war, meets the objection of Mr. Hoover and in no way coerces the Chief Executive. It means that Congress has accepted the challenge of the Food Administrator for direct and complete congressional action and at the same time absolved Mr. Hoover from the responsibility of putting the country on a whisky basis and thereby causing an "orgy of drunkenness."

Senator Jones' substitute amendment to the food stimulation bill is not contingent on the expenditure of \$6,000,000, one of the items appropriated under the bill, nor does it call for a proclamation by the President. It is clear-cut legislation on a clearly defined issue, namely, prohibition in the United States during the period of the war. Analyzed, Senator Jones' amendment provides as follows:

1. That after the date of the approval of the food stimulation act and during the continuation of the present war, it shall be unlawful to sell, furnish or transport distilled liquors for beverage purposes, and no distilled liquors held in bond at the date of the approval of this act shall be removed therefrom.

2. That after 30 days from the approval of this act no food, fruits, food materials or feed shall, during the continuation of the war be used in the production of malt or vinous liquors.

3. That the President be authorized and directed to prescribe all rules and regulations deemed necessary to carry out the foregoing provisions, or any rules or regulations made to carry the same into effect.

4. That anyone who wilfully violates any of these provisions or any regulations made to carry them out shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$5000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. That the commissioner of internal revenue and all other officers of the United States shall have all the power for the enforcement of the foregoing provisions which is by law conferred for the enforcement of the existing laws relating to the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors under the revenue laws of the United States.

It was indicated on Monday that the amendment might be somewhat altered in committee, but the general impression appears to be that in a straight-out fight in the Senate prohibition legislation can be put through by a large majority. Representative Randall of California declared that he was more than pleased with the substitute amendment, and vouched for a favorable vote in the House at any time. He said he would move that the House concur in the Senate amendment as soon as it is adopted in that body, as this would secure speedy action and avoid a conference committee.

Senator Sheppard of Texas, a national prohibitionist, told this bureau that the amendment as submitted by Senator Jones would be acceptable to the administration. "I have no reason to believe that the President will oppose this legislation," the Senator from Texas declared. In fact, three out of every four senators interviewed on the amendment expressed the opinion that prohibition legislation in one form or another would be enacted in this session of Congress. It was admitted that the alleged objections to the Ran-

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dall amendment could no longer be applicable, and what it amounts to is a straight-out fight as between those who want prohibition and those who don't want prohibition at any time. As shown on numerous occasions, the former have a large majority in Congress.

There is only one possibility which will prevent the passage of the Jones amendment without delay, and that is an adverse move by the President. Measures of importance can, under the present conditions, pass Congress unless they have departmental endorsement or have the support of the administration. The objections to the Randall amendment have been fully met. There is no longer any argument about coercing the Executive or of putting the country on a whisky basis. It is therefore expected that the President will leave the whole matter to Congress. In the present instance there is no doubt of the sentiment of that body, backed as it is by a growing public opinion throughout the country.

Boon to Manitoba

More Jails Close as Result of Temperance Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The second anniversary of the coming into force of the Manitoba Temperance Act, which banished the bars of the province, was marked on June 1 by the closing of two more jails. As one person remarked: "First the bar disappeared, now the bars are to go, as there is no one to put behind them."

There are five judicial districts in Manitoba, and each one was provided with a jail. All sentences on criminal charges of two years or less in duration were served in the provincial jails. Any sentence which exceeded two years was served in a penitentiary which is under the jurisdiction of the federal government.

Not long ago the keeper of one of the Manitoba jails resigned, giving as his reason, "There are so few people in this building that I cannot stand the loneliness any longer." The institutions which closed their doors were the Minnedosa and Morden jails.

Ever since the Temperance Act went into force there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of convictions for crime in the rural towns of the province as well as in Winnipeg. Many of the jails have been practically tenantless for months. T. H. Johnson, the attorney-general, has stated that all the credit for the emptiness of the jails is due to the temperance legislation.

It is an open secret that there is another jail in the Province that should be closed at once, as there is no longer any need of it as a place of detention for criminals. However, when the authorities cannot stand the loneliness any longer, the citizens raised such a vehement protest over the threatened loss of a public institution, that the action was not taken. It appears that fuel dealers, retail butchers, grocers and so forth regard the jail as good for business—provided their tender is accepted for supplies.

It is stated that the jail in Brandon City occupies a unique position in the Dominion. It has achieved the distinction during the past year of having a staff of officers which far outnumber the inmates. It is thought that the Industrial School at Portage la Prairie, which has outgrown its quarters, will be moved to the Brandon jail, and that the Deaf and Dumb Institute, now located in Winnipeg, will be moved to Portage la Prairie.

J. N. MacLean, administrator of the Manitoba Temperance Act, states that drunkenness in Manitoba has decreased by 90 per cent during the past year. "The only place that the police are able to take a drunken man into custody now, is in Winnipeg," said Mr. MacLean.

Chief Justice Mathers at the last criminal assizes commented upon the fact that there was only one case of crime before that court where alcohol had the remotest connection with the crime, and previously 50 per cent of the cases tried before the criminal assizes were directly attributable to alcohol.

Another eloquent argument in favor of the temperance legislation is the fact that whereas in the old days the average number of cases heard by the judges of assize was 50, now the average in two years has fallen to 20.

A. B. Hudson, K. C., who was Attorney-General during the first year of the Manitoba Temperance Act, asserted at the end of the first year under the new regime that the Temperance Act had done more good than any other legislation passed by the Province.

C. F. Hannard, president of the Retail Merchants Association, interviewed on the anniversary of prohibition in Manitoba said: "What a good year it has been! The improvement has been evidenced by the larger stocks on the shelves of the merchants and the quicker turnovers. Accounts have been paid more rapidly than ever before. Children have come to school better clothed and better fed. How rarely if ever one sees a drunken man in the streets of this Province."

Tasmania and Prohibition

Movement for Temperance Has Slow But Steady Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

HOBART, Tas.—Liquor reform in Tasmania has had slow, but steady growth. The main reason for the seeming dilatoriness of the people has not been so much indifference to temperance as the lack of proper leadership.

Men of influence to lead the movement have been few in number, and the mode of attack has not always been wisely directed. Also many of the newspapers cannot be accused of bias on the side of temperance. Not-

withstanding many drawbacks, however, the offensive against the strongholds of the liquor party may be said to be making good progress, and if only the right leader should arise Tasmania as a dry state would not be a very remote possibility.

Though the growth of the anti-liquor crusade has been slow, the changes have been radical. Away back in the early days before railroads were known in this part of the world, and communication between the capital and the remotest towns and districts was by rival four-horse coaches, every stopping place for refreshment and change of horses was a public house. Hobart in the earlier days, too, was a thriving shipbuilding and ship-repairing port, and the headquarters of the whaling industry, which was carried on by all nationalities. It was also the rendezvous of the warships looking after the interests of nations in this part of the world.

Drinking in those days was looked upon as no crime, and the public houses were exceedingly numerous. These places it will be interesting to note, were constituted by law the polling booths for the Parliamentary elections. Looking back on those "palmy days," as the somewhat remote past has been called, and comparing them with present conditions, the changes may be classed as remarkable. With the introduction of the Iron Horse, and more recently the swift moving motor vehicles, the public houses, that were located along the main thoroughfares at such frequent intervals in the coaching days have one by one disappeared, so that now many miles separate them, and the progress of education and other changes resulting from the advance of civilization have all tended to the sweeping away of the evils of former days.

Of recent years the growth of tea rooms in the cities and towns has greatly lessened the number of frequenters of the hotels. Time and money have been saved, and men used to go to public houses not only because they wanted to drink intoxicating liquors, but because they required the refreshment that was provided by the counter lunches. The tea rooms have greatly minimized the drink evil.

Another very important factor in the happier conditions now ruling has been the passing of a law to compel all public houses and hotels to close at 6 o'clock each evening. A few years ago the closing hour was 11:30 p. m., then it was changed to 10 o'clock, and Parliament giving way to the growing force of public opinion, recently gave the people the right to say whether the houses should remain open later than 6 o'clock, and the answer was to fix the latter hour.

The decision has, of course, had a far-reaching effect upon the drinking habits of the community, and shows what the electors, who include the women, would do if they were given full power under wise leadership. An interesting feature of the temperance campaign was that at the recent anniversary regatta, founded at Hobart in 1838 to commemorate the discovery of the island in 1642 by the Dutch navigator Tasman, the Temperance Party bought up the liquor booths, and for the first time since the first regatta was held 80 years ago no intoxicating liquor was sold on the ground.

So far so good; but probably the most important happening in the temperance movement has been the coming into force of the local option poll. A little over a decade ago the temperance party became very aggressive, and forced Parliament to take up the question of liquor reform. The question of compensating those whose houses might be closed was then much more of a bogey than it is now, and in lieu of compensation it was decided to give hotelkeepers a special notice to amend a fortune. The result was that though Parliament agreed to the idea of local option (prohibition not being one of the questions), it delayed its operation for ten years, and the act came into operation for the first time in 1917. How Parliament thought more of the interests of the liquor trade than it did of those of the people, is shown by the fact that it put a clause in the act making it possible to carry reduction only when a majority of 25 per cent of the electors on the roll in each municipality voted in favor!

The first local option poll showed that the education of the people and interest in the movement had not sufficiently progressed to make for success. The local option poll becomes operative at the annual municipal elections, and altogether there are 49 municipalities. The second poll has just recently been taken, and a remarkable fact is that the Temperance Party seems to have been quite apathetic, taking no steps to get the electors to the poll. Probably, after last year's experience, they regarded the poll as a farce until a majority of voters is substituted for a majority of electors on the roll. It is certain that there will be a formidable movement to get the act amended in the direction named.

In view of the restrictive nature of the poll and the lack of interest shown by the Temperance Party it came as somewhat of a surprise that at the recent poll reduction was carried in three municipalities. The number of hotels in the affected area is 15. Where there are less than four hotels the number can be reduced by the licensing court by one only, and where there are four or more than four the number cannot be reduced below three-fourths. The act provides that the court in deciding which house to delicense must be guided to a large extent by the evidence of previous road conduct, and consideration for the convenience of the public.

In Hobart and suburbs alone there are no fewer than 100 hotels and public houses, equal to an hotel for every 400 inhabitants. In an earlier period of its history there were four times as many liquor houses as there are today. With about half the population it is self-evident fact, however, that there is still ample scope for reduction. The audience to which I was speaking

FORMER LIQUOR MEN SENTENCED

Five Manchester (N. H.) "Temperance Drink" Dealers Fined \$100 and Given 30 Days

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Fines of \$100 and sentences of 30 days at the county farm were imposed on each of five former liquor dealers in the police court Monday. They have been conducting "temperance drinks establishments" since May 1, when the Lewis Prohibition Law went into effect and were charged with keeping intoxicants for sale.

The beverages in question were root, spruce and near-beers which contained slight amounts of alcohol, according to the testimony of State Chemist Charles D. Martin. Attorneys for the respondents entered appeals, and each dealer was released on bail of \$400.

The dealers are Alfred Martin, 1103 Elm Street; Joseph H. Pigeon, 1140 Manchester Street; Calixte Vigneault, 1204 Elm Street; William J. Nulligan, 19½ Central Street; and John J. Kennedy, 542 Elm Street.

MR. WILSON AND HIS MEXICAN POLICY

(Continued from page one)

the seeds of trust and confidence instead of seeds of suspicion."

The President declared America's attitude toward Mexico is "not merely the sort of friendship which prompts one not to do his neighbor any harm, but the sort of friendship which earnestly desires to do his neighbor service."

He declared the administration policy was that "the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business." He then discussed the punitive expedition after the bandit Villa, saying: "When we sent troops into Mexico our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose, and I was in hopes that by assisting in that way and then immediately withdrawing, I might give substantial proof of the truth of the assurances that I had given your government through President Carranza."

"And at the present time it distresses me to learn of certain influences, which I assume to be German in their origin, are trying to make a wrong impression throughout Mexico as to the purposes of the United States, and not only a wrong impression, but to give an absolutely untrue account of things that happen. You know the distressing things that have been happening just off our coasts. You know of the vessels that have been sunk. I yesterday received a quotation from a paper in Guadalajara, which stated that 13 of our battleships had been sunk off the coasts of the Chesapeake. You see how dreadful it is to have people so radically misinformed. It was added that our Navy Department was withholding the truth with regard to these sinkings. I have no doubt that the publisher of the paper published that in perfect innocence without intending to convey wrong impressions, but it is evidence that allegations of that sort proceed from those who wish to make trouble between Mexico and the United States."

"Now, for the time being at any rate, and I hope it will not be a short time, the influence of the United States is somewhat pervasive in the affairs of the world, and I believe that it is pervasive because the nations of the world which are less powerful than some of the greatest nations are coming to believe our sincere desire is to do no disinterested service. We are the champions of those nations which have not had a military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in the world, and I look forward with pride to the time, which I hope will soon come, when we can give substantial evidence, not only that we do not want anything out of this war, but that we would not accept anything out of it, that it is absolutely a case of disinterested action. And if you will watch the attitude of our people, you will see that nothing stirs them so deeply as assurances that this war, so far as we are concerned, is for idealistic objects. One of the difficulties that I experienced during the first three years of the war, the years when the United States was not in the war, was in getting the foreign office of European nations to believe that the United States was seeking nothing for herself, that her neutrality was not selfish, and that if she came in, she would not come in to get anything substantial out of the war, any material object, any territory or trade or anything else of that sort. In some of the foreign offices there were men who personally knew me and they believed, I hope, that I was sincere in assuring them that our purposes were disinterested, but they thought that these assurances came from an academic gentleman removed from the ordinary sources of information affecting the idealistic purposes of the cloister. They did not believe that I was speaking the real heart of the American people, and I knew all along that I was. Now, I believe that everybody who comes into contact with the American people knows that I am speaking their purposes."

"The other night in New York at the opening of the campaign for funds for our Red Cross, I made an address. I had not intended to refer to Russia, but I was speaking without notes and in the course of what I said my own thought was led to Russia and I said that we meant to stand by Russia just as firmly as we would stand by France or England or any other of the Allies. The audience to which I was speaking

was not an audience from which I would have expected an enthusiastic response to that. It was rather too well dressed. It was not an audience, in other words, made of the class of people who you would suppose to have the most intimate feeling for the sufferings of the ordinary man in Russia; but that audience jumped into the aisles, the whole audience rose to its feet, and nothing that I had said on that occasion aroused anything like the enthusiasm that that single sentence aroused. Now, there is a sample, gentlemen. We cannot make anything out of Russia. We cannot make anything out of standing by Russia at this time—the most remote of the European nations, so far as we are concerned, the one with which we have had the least connection in trade and advantage—and yet the people of the United States rose to that suggestion as to no other that I made in that address. That is the heart of America, and we are ready to show you by any act of friendship that you may propose our real feelings toward Mexico."

"Some of us, if I may say so privately, look back with regret upon some of the more ancient relations that we have had with Mexico long before our generation; and America, if I may so express it, would now feel ashamed to take advantage of a neighbor. So I hope that you can carry back to your homes something better than the assurances of words. You have had contact with our people. You know your own personal reception. You know how gladly we have opened to you the doors of every establishment that you wanted to see and have shown you just what we were doing and I hope you have gained the right impression as to why we were doing it. We are doing it so so that the world may never hereafter have to fear the only thing that any nation had to dread, the unjust and selfish aggression of another nation."

London Press Comment

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—President Wilson's address to Mexican editors in Washington, last Friday, is commented upon with high appreciation by the newspapers here. Some comments follow:

The Daily News

The Daily News says that President Wilson in his speech "revealed himself as the architect of the world's future." It warmly eulogizes the President's and America's disinterestedness in the war which it describes as one of the redeeming episodes of the whole war and argues that other countries which have been "less faithful and less wise to recognize the sagacity as well as the justice of President Wilson's policy in making the redemption of Russia a fixed and unalterable purpose of the war."

The Daily Chronicle

The President, The Daily Chronicle says, has reason for the claim that the United States is setting a memorable example of disinterestedness and that such an attitude takes away ground for suspicion in seeking a mutual understanding among nations.

The Daily Graphic

The Daily Graphic declares that upon such altruism alone can an enduring peace be found.

The Times

The Times compares the President's speech with the recent statement of Herr von Payer, the German Vice-Chancellor, and says: "No contrast could be stronger. The President talks of liberty, justice and law. The Vice-Chancellor looks forward to a world in which the united armies of Germany and Austria-Hungary will still impose their orders on a submissive Europe."

ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Officials, provincial and civil, are keeping close watch to see that the prohibition act is being rigidly adhered to. When offenders are brought before the courts and convictions secured, heavy penalties are meted out. Recently a man was arrested in his motor car. The police, becoming suspicious, searched the automobile while it was standing outside a local theater, with the result that a bottle of brandy was found under the front seat. The owner of the car was arrested and was fined on his subsequent appearance in the Ottawa police court \$200 and costs.

A close watch is also being kept on the purveyors of "soft" drinks, and a few days ago a seizure was made of bottles of beer, porter and ginger wine, which it is alleged had a somewhat alcoholic taste. Samples of the liquor seized have been forwarded to Toronto for analysis, and if they are found to contain more than 2½ per cent of proof spirits allowed by law proceedings will be taken against the proprietor of the refreshment counter where they were seized and which is run by the former manager of a hotel at Hull, Que.

NATION'S ASSOCIATION PROPOSAL IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—M. Gauvain of the Journal des Debats has proposed, in an article dealing with the German peace offensive, that the basis of an association of nations should be drawn up by the government on the lines of the report issued by the commission of the Foreign Affairs Ministry specially appointed to draft the scheme.

The Socialist organ, L'Humanité, insists that the French Government should lay this report before the Chamber of Deputies, a course of action which it alleges is long overdue.

NEW STAR VISIBLE IN EASTERN SKY

Nova Is the Third Brightest in the Northern Hemisphere of Skies—Discovery Regarded as an Extraordinary Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the east, at 8:30 o'clock in the evening, may be seen the new star discovered on Saturday night by Prof. Charles P. Olivier at the Leander McCormick observatory, of the University of Virginia. While Professor McCormick is the first to report the discovery in America, it may already have been seen by European astronomers, as the sun sets several hours earlier there, giving them that much of an advantage in time. It was discovered in Baker, Ore., at 1:20 o'clock Sunday morning by the government astronomers while developing the photographic plates of the eclipse.

The new star is the third brightest in the northern hemisphere of the sky. It is white, with a bluish tinge, and is situated in the constellation Aquila, between the two branches of the Milky Way. Technically, the position of the new star is right ascension 18 hours 44 minutes; declination 0 degrees 32 minutes north. When it was first discovered, at 11:20 p. m., its magnitude was 0.6 and at 4 a. m. it was 0.4, showing that it was continuing to increase in brightness.

The only nova which exceeded this in brightness for several centuries was the nova Persei discovered by Dr. Anderson of Scotland in 1601. These new stars are in the Milky Way, and brilliant ones average less than once a century. The discovery of this second one only 17 years after the Persei is regarded as extraordinary.

Details From Baker, Ore.

Brighter Inner Portions of Sun's Corona Plainly Discernible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

BAKER, Ore.—A thin patch of cirrus clouds hovered over the sun during the totality of the eclipse on Saturday and grew thinner toward the last. Although they were thick enough to obscure the faint extensions of the corona, the brighter inner portions were plainly discernible. Some of the extensions trailed as far as one diameter from the moon's limb, while others could not be seen so far. It was one of the so-called square coronas, displaying neither the long equatorial streamers of sun-spot minima nor the enhanced solar rays of sun-spot maxima.

The most remarkable display came from the prominences, of which three were visible to the unaided eye. The one of these attracting the most attention was a remarkably intricate affair, beggarly description. It extended to an estimated height of nearly 60,000 miles above the sun's chromosphere, and was 100,000 miles broad at the base. From the apex, long slender filaments stretched off in one direction toward another large prominence 300,000 miles away from the sun's surface. Flaming red in color, it resembled an enormous conflagration in a very high wind.

The second prominence had no base but three slender filaments connected it with the chromosphere. The photographs developed last night show a tremendous amount of detail in this prominence, and although it was neither so bright nor so large as the first, yet it gives the appearance of more activity.

Between these two prominences the sun's surface was literally covered with cloud-like formations whose glow gave a very decided pinkish tinge to the whole inner corona-covering this region.

Almost diametrically opposite, on the other limb of the sun, appeared a very brilliant, triangular-shaped prominence reaching a height of over 50,000 miles. Breaking over on top, it gave one the impression of a red-hot volcano in eruption with a minor crater on one slope. The whole rim of the sun was liberally sprinkled with smaller prominences. Some resembled tongues of flame in great activity, the sharp eruptive type, others low lying and quiescent gave the impression of fiery thunder clouds. Each gave the gray corona in its neighborhood a pink tinge.

The whole spectacle, as viewed from here, set in a thin cirrus cloud in a sky of wonderful blue, made a picture of marvelous beauty. On account of the clouds the eclipse was not as dark as it would otherwise have been, but Mercury and Jupiter were plainly visible. A detailed study of the plates cannot be made until the party returns to Washington. In fact, they will not be developed till later.

GENERAL SEMENOFF EXPECTING JAPANESE

HARBIN, Manchuria (Wednesday, June 5).—(By the Associated Press).—

Although it has been reported that General Semenov, commander of the forces operating against the Bolsheviks in Siberia, is hourly expecting Japanese troops to support him, there is no confirmation that the troops actually are on the way.

The friction between Lieutenant-General Horvath, military commander at Harbin, and General Semenov has subsided, Semenov having agreed to recognize Horvath's authority. Semenov, however, will have a free hand militarily in Trans-Baikalia.

Admiral Kolchak has relinquished his post in the Chinese Eastern Railway directorate and accepted command of the troops operating in the Amur region. The fourth train load of General Orlif's contingent departed today to support General Kolchak's against Nikolai.

What seemingly lends color to

General Semenov's announcement of expected Japanese support is an order issued by the railway authorities prohibiting freight shipments between Harbin and Chang Chung for eight days. There are also rumors that the railway has received instructions to prepare for the early transportation of a large force from Chang Chung. Reports of Japanese military movements are officially denied, but it is admitted that definite operations by China and Japan with allied cooperation are imminent.

U-BOAT ATTACKED BY BRITISH SHIP

Passengers on Vessel Declare Submarine Was Apparently Sunk Off Port in England

AN ATLANTIC PORT.—A German submarine was attacked and apparently sunk by a British steamship a week ago last Sunday morning off a British port, according to passengers on the vessel, which arrived here today. A United States Army officer who saw the single shot fired at the U-boat, which was only 150 yards away, expressed the opinion that a clean hit was made.

Two destroyers which accompanied the British liner closed in after this one-sided combat and dropped depth charges at the spot where the submarine had disappeared.

The British vessel was met some distance from this port by a scout scaplane, which escorted her here. The liner carried 176 passengers. She is a vessel which several times has been subjected to unsuccessful torpedo attacks and once was shelled by a U-boat.

Swedish Steamship Attacked

New Sweden Sunk by Submarine on May 20 in Mediterranean Waters

AN ATLANTIC PORT.—The Swedish steamship New Sweden, a passenger and freight vessel of 5319 tons gross register, was sunk by a submarine on May 20 in Mediterranean waters. It was learned here today from 12 members of the crew of the vessel who arrived as passengers on a French vessel.

The New Sweden was built in 1913 as part of a fleet of vessels designed to run between Gothenburg, Veracruz, Galveston and New York. Prior to the war she made several trips in this service but was afterward withdrawn by her owners and entered into the Swedish East Asiatic trade. She had accommodations for both first and second class passengers.

No Shore Base Found

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A methodical survey of the entire Atlantic coast from the Mexican line to Halifax, N. S., has failed to bring to light any evidence that the German submarines had employed a shore base or had touched with the shores at any point, Secretary Daniels said today.

Raiders' Supply Ship Reported

NORFOLK, Va.—Survivors of the American freighter Pinar del Rio, on arriving here from Manteo, N. C., said the German submarine which sank their vessel, 110 miles northeast of Cape Henry last Saturday morning, after a stern chase of more than an hour, was accompanied by a large steamer which they believed to be a supply ship for the raiders.

They also asserted that after their vessel was sent down by gunfire, the submarine sank two other American vessels.

THE GERMAN-AUSTRIAN TREATY LONDON, England (Monday).—German newspapers which have reached London report the entry of Bulgaria and Turkey into the German-Austrian alliance as an accomplished fact. The Frankfurter Zeitung says the treaty with Bulgaria includes a number of financial and commercial provisions under which Bulgaria is liable to supply all German requirements of coal and copper from Serbian mines lying within territory actually occupied by the Bulgarian Army and also to construct a canal leading from the Danubian Narrows at the Iron Gates to the Bulgarian frontier. As compensation Bulgaria has been promised the valley of the Morava and a common frontier with Austria-Hungary.

MR. BRANTING TO VISIT ENGLAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Mr. Branting, leader of the Swedish Socialist Party, has intimated to Mr. Arthur Henderson his acceptance of the invitation to attend the British Labor Party's conference on June 26 and the two following days. Mr. Troelstra, leader of the Dutch Social Democratic Labor Party, is also said to have accepted the same kind of invitation.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 12.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 25.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 15, 1924):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

MR. BONAR LAW SILENT ON IRELAND

Declines to Add to Previous Statement on Irish Scheme—Education Bill Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—Mr. Bonar Law declined to add anything to his previous statement when asked by Herbert Samuel in the House of Commons, yesterday whether the government adhered to their intention to introduce at an early date a measure for Irish self-government. Cross-questioned by other members, Mr. Bonar Law declined to say any more. A statement on the promise of land for Irish recruits will be made today by Arthur Samuel, the Irish Attorney-General, as the Chief Secretary is still in Dublin.

The discussion on the Education Bill, yesterday, concerned continuation of schools. Mr. Snowden moving an amendment intended to place on the State the maintenance of young people between 14 and 18 who will be compelled to attend these schools. This amendment was supported by Mr. Adamson, leader of the Labor Party, and others, including one Unionist member. Mr. Fisher, president of the Board of Education, opposed the amendment, which was defeated by 143 votes to 54.

During question time Mr. Macpherson, Undersecretary for War, said the man who was put ashore on the Irish coast from a German submarine and who was subsequently caught and lodged in the Tower of London had been identified as Lance Corporal Dowling of the Connaught Rangers and he had been remanded for trial by court-martial for offenses under the Army Act, which will include that of voluntarily aiding for service the enemy. Lance Corporal Dowling was not a deserter and Mr. Macpherson thought he was a war prisoner, and replying to a further question said he imagined a good deal of the court-martial proceedings would not be public.

Questioned regarding the casualties resulting from the German bombing of British hospitals in France, Mr. Macpherson said that from May 15 to June 1 the casualties in hospitals from German bombing were: Killed—11 officers, 5 sisters, 8 members of Q. M. A. A. C. 6 civilians, 218 other ranks; wounded—18 officers, 11 sisters, 7 members of the Q. M. A. A. C. 574 other ranks, 23 civilians.

Mr. Bonar Law, being asked whether the government had requested a report from the Crown law officers showing the present position of women with respect to their election to the House of Commons, with a view to removing the present uncertainty, said the matter was engaging the government's consideration. It was mainly a question of law and was being examined.

NEW RIVER RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The revival of Mississippi River traffic this spring has been marked by the breaking of the previous speed records established by freight steamers between New Orleans and St. Louis. The steamer Barrett has made the down-river trip between the two points in four and one-half days.

Filemex

Hundreds of new step-ins and Billie Burkes

Step-ins are favorite summer undergarments for daytime, Billie Burkes for sleeping.

Step-ins are snapless and buttonless. They are preferred for that reason to envelope chemises. New white and pink batiste step-ins are ready at \$1; crepe de chine at \$2.50 to \$7.

Billie Burkes are one-piece trouser nightgowns, very feminine looking, with ruffled ankles and often sleeveless. In pink batiste, \$1.25, \$2 and \$3.95; in white batiste with lacy tops, \$2 to \$5.

Filemex's mail orders filled—third class.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

NEW ENGLAND MEN
IN RATES MEETING

Shippers Say They Will Oppose
Freight Increases Unless Preferential
Is Retained, as They
Have Been Told It Will Be

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—At a conference of representatives of mercantile organizations of New England held today in response to a telegram received by Ansel R. Clark, district manager of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, from the Department of Commerce at Washington, urging him to get the opinion of these organizations as to the effect of the abolition of preferential freight rates by the Government Railroad Administration and the effect on import and export shipments, on which to base the action of the Railroad Administration, a reply was formulated to be sent to Washington as follows:

"The mercantile organizations of New England have been assured by Robert C. Wright of Mr. McAdoo's staff, that the present relationship of rates of the Northern Atlantic ports will be retained, and if so no protest will be made, but if not so, a vigorous protest is hereby made. It is understood that all rates are to be increased 25 per cent and that export and import rates are to be the same as domestic rates, except where differences are necessary to maintain proper relationship among the ports. It is understood that the railroads have been instructed accordingly."

W. H. Chandler, manager of the transportation department of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, presided at the meeting and explained the various phases of the problem of rates.

HOSPITAL SHIP LOSS
TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The question of the sinking of the hospital ship Konigen Regentes has been referred to a special technical committee. Meantime official Berlin messages deny that a German submarine attacked the hospital ship, or that mines had been laid by Germans on the safe lane for such ships.

Dutch Comment on "Mad Sea Brute"

LONDON, England (Monday).—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—The sinking of the Konigen Regentes has aroused much indignation through Holland, and this feeling has found expression generally in the newspapers.

"The mad sea brute has done his noble work," says the Nieuwe Courant. "Unless the German Government accepts full responsibility for the crime it is in duty bound to name the individual who is responsible for the murder of those on board this neutral hospital ship."

The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant thinks there is no room for doubt that the ship was torpedoed.

"This ship," says the newspaper, "was a paddle steamer, and the Germans insisted upon the use of such ships because they could be easily distinguished at a distance by submarine commanders."

The newspaper adds that on the eve of the fresh negotiations over the exchange of prisoners, the disaster has created an atmosphere of distrust which will not help them.

"The Germans deny that they sank the Konigen Regentes and say that a submarine could not have known whether or not the British delegation was on board," the Nieuwe Amsterdamse Courant says. "The Dutch, however, have had experience with German official denials before, and they are not impressed."

CONVENTION RULES
COMMITTEE MEETS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Preliminary to the reconvening of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention at the State House in Boston on Wednesday at 1 p. m., the committee on rules of the convention held a meeting today. John L. Bates, president of the convention, is chairman of the committee, which met in the office of the Speaker of the House.

The chief subject under consideration was understood to be a proposal to revise the rules of the convention so as to abolish the committee of the whole. This action is advocated as a means of shortening the length of the adjourned session.

SAVING OF COAL IN
SCHOOLS IS SOUGHT

BOSTON, Mass.—For the purpose of conserving coal in the heating of schools, John H. Plunkett, chief of the Massachusetts district police, was asked by a number of school superintendents, heating engineers and others interested today, to name a committee composed of qualified men to inquire into the subject and make recommendations to the state authorities. The conference was held at the instance of Payson Smith, commissioner of education, and was under the direction of J. J. Carey, deputy chief of the district police.

The proposition to make an inquiry was put forward by Frank A. Kendall of Boston. He believed that material results would follow an inquiry undertaken by school authorities, heating engineers, doctors, fuel experts and architects. Mr. Kendall held that much coal can be saved by instructing janitors in the most economical methods of firing. "Experience has shown that they will save coal every time when they know that

they will have to shovel less," he said. It is believed that the inquiry under the supervision of the state police will result in a rearrangement of rules for heating and ventilating which will bring about a maximum amount of heat in schools with a minimum amount of fuel.

PURPOSES OF THE
PALESTINE FUND

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The purposes to which will be devoted the \$100,000 now being raised in the United States, as a preliminary fund for the reestablishment of the Jewish nation in Palestine, have been announced in a statement by the committee which has charge of getting the \$100,000, which is Boston's allotment. The campaign for this is under way now, covering a period of eight days.

It is stated that the proceeds of the campaign will be used to support the Zionist Bureau in Palestine; to make plans and surveys for harbors, roads, irrigation projects, public utilities and water works; to continue Zionist activities with the view to reestablishing the Jewish Homeland; rehabilitation of the Jewish settlements and institutions in Palestine; to maintain the schools in Palestine and to make loans to prospective farmers, business men and colonists.

Those in charge of the campaign in Boston appear entirely confident that the \$100,000 will be raised, as more than \$50,000 was pledged at the dinner Sunday evening which opened the drive. It was announced that 15 teams of workers, 10 consisting of 10 men each and the remainder of either five or six each, would begin at once to canvass the city, and that a similar kind of work would be undertaken by committees. Altogether, it was expected that some hundreds of men and women would be engaged actively in soliciting contributions.

On Wednesday evening two mass meetings will be held, the principal one at Temple Adath Jeshurun, Blue Hill Avenue, Roxbury. Nathan Pinsky, president of the corporation, will preside. Among the speakers will be Dr. Meyer Berlin of New York, Yehuda Barak of Palestine, representing the British military mission; David A. Lourie, Harris Selig and Abraham Alpert. The other meeting will be held at Beth Hamedrosh Hagad, North Russell Street, West End.

LAWRENCE AFTER
POLL TAX EVADERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Unless residents of Lawrence pay their taxes, especially the poll tax, within a few days, they will be arrested. This was made plain at City Hall today, when it was learned that several constables are being sworn in and assigned the duty of making personal calls on the evaders to give them warning that unless they live up to the requirements of the law they will be placed in jail within a few days.

The number of evaders here mounts up into the thousands, it is said, and the task of getting the force of constables ready for their work is a large one, but it is expected that before the end of the week these men will be on the trail of every poll tax evader in Lawrence.

Notification has been issued time and again that unless this tax were paid the penalty of the law would follow, but the disposition here has been almost general to ignore absolutely the notice.

ADMINISTRATIONS'
POLICY IS SCORED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Supporting in the Senate today the proposal of Senator Borah for public discussion of treaties, Senator Fall of New Mexico, Republican, called attention to newspaper reports that Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court and Col. Edward M. House were advising the President as to a war declaration against Turkey and Bulgaria, and declared that, if true, it indicated irregularities in the conduct of the government's diplomatic affairs. The report, he said, had not been denied.

STOVE AND FURNACE
MEN IN CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of stove and furnace manufacturers conferred here today with the War Industries Board on a program to save iron, steel, fuel, transportation and labor in their industry. Furnace manufacturers suggested reduction of 75 per cent of the styles and sizes of furnaces, and the stove makers announced a willingness to abandon entirely production of new stove styles and sizes.

NEW POWDER PLANTS
BEGIN PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Operation of the government's new powder plant near Charleston, W. Va., was begun today, two months ahead of schedule. The Nashville (Tenn.) plant started work a week ago. The two plants cost \$120,000,000, and officials say they will give the government a powder production equal to the capacity of all other American plants combined.

NEED ICE STATION VOLUNTEERS

BOSTON, Mass.—More volunteers are needed to take charge of additional ice stations to be established here and run by retail dealers of this city on the "cash and carry" plan, according to the proposal of Mr. Endicott's office. Already stations have been opened at East Boston, Day Square, North End at North Square and South Boston at the junction of Emerson, Third and H streets. Ice is being sold at these stations for 25 cents per hundred pounds or 20 pounds for 5 cents.

GERMANS PAY HIGH
PRICE FOR ADVANCE

(Continued from page one)

reports of those present can be accepted, they have been most successful in doing this. This is manifest from the prisoners taken in the present fighting. In the direction of Noyon and Chateau Thierry boys of the 1919 class were taken by the French and the Americans, whilst further east at Bigny, boys of the class of 1920 were captured by the British. There is no mistaking what this means, and if it is typical of the growing shortage of the German manpower, it is extraordinarily important. Meanwhile Monsieur Clemenceau has summed up the situation by describing it as entirely satisfactory.

Operations in Palestine

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The following official communication dealing with the operations in Palestine was issued on Monday evening:

"Saturday morning our troops in the coastal sector by a successful local operation captured a portion of an enemy trench system and several observation posts on a mile frontage. Counter-attacks were repulsed, and the new line is being consolidated."

"In the Hedjaz region Arab forces raided the railway in the vicinity of Towla. A train and culverts were destroyed and the track and telegraph line demolished."

How Paris Faces Issue

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The capital is facing the opening of the third stage of the battle, and the accompanying continued long-range bombardment, with composure. Meanwhile, there is no minimizing by the press of the dangers of the situation. The popular writer, M. Barres, reminds Paris that the enemy facing the Franco-British armies is in large numbers, a statement which L'Homme Libre substantiates by the remark that, if following on their attack, the Germans can bring heavy artillery into action almost as quickly as infantry. It is due to the Russian horses sold to them in large quantities during the armistice. Gun batteries were also bought from Russian soldiers for a mere song and the same thing occurred with transport and aviation matériel. L'Homme Libre estimates the number of enemy divisions at 206 on the western front, 50 divisions having been withdrawn from the Russian front, Macedonia and Italy. Thus Germany is putting forth her

strength and can now add to her reserves in the proportion which the Allies, thanks to America, can create theirs. This is Germany's reason for speed, both in military and diplomatic action.

Bombardment of Paris Resumed

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The long-distance bombardment of Paris was resumed this morning. Two persons were killed and nine were wounded in yesterday's bombardment, according to the Ecclair.

Praise for American Troops

PARIS, FRANCE (Monday).—Praise is given the marines and other American troops who took part in the fighting last week northwest of Chateau Thierry, in an official statement issued tonight, giving a summary of the operations there. It is declared that with "strong will and irresistible activity, the American troops continue absolutely to dominate the adversaries they oppose."

"The operations on the 6th of June in advancing our line," the statement adds, "gave us a view of the enemy which permitted us to exploit the situation. Also, in the evening the American troops, pushing forward toward Bussieres and Torcy, and continuing to clean up Belleau Wood from local opposition, advanced their line for more than a mile."

"Finally, toward 6 o'clock in the evening, some of our troops penetrated into Boursches."

"The American infantry showed itself very skillful in maneuvering. The courage of the officers and men bordered on temerity. One lieutenant, hindered in his advance by a machine gun, threw himself almost alone into the woods where it was established and, having killed its crew, returned with the gun over his shoulder."

"The courage of the combatant troops was equalled only by the magnificent coolness of certain of their ambulance men, who amidst a hail of bullets, gave first aid to the wounded before carrying them to field dressing stations."

"Operating in liaison with the Americans, our troops the next day widened considerably the gains of the day before, while the division on the right progressed northward. Both thus effected a very skillful maneuver. During the morning our troops captured Veully-la-Poterie Cemetery and, finally, by a single dash they carried the heights southwest of Hauteveuses. Our troops met with stubborn resistance, which they broke down completely."

"The Germans suffered irreparable losses. One of the companies opposed to us which counted 100 bayonets at the beginning yesterday only mustered 37, five of whom belonged to another company and five to the regimental reserves."

A Wolf Bureau Account

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The semi-official Wolf Bureau of Berlin comments in a message dated Monday, upon American operations along the front between the Marne and the Ourcq, claiming the defeat of the Americans in sanguinary fighting. A conspicuous part is attributed to an American "naval brigade," and it is claimed that successive waves of Americans attempting to carry Belleau Wood, were virtually wiped out by the German machine-gun and artillery fire, which was withheld until the

American troops were close at hand. The dispatch reads:

"For the first time an American division advanced, on June 7, to the attack on the front northwest of Chateau Thierry. The hottest point was Belleau Wood where a German regiment inflicted severe losses. It repulsed the Americans, who got as far as the edge of the wood, in a fight at close quarters with hand grenades and bayonets. "Nevertheless, parts of an American division, notably a naval brigade, advanced again to the attack at dawn on June 8, in successive waves. We allowed the enemy to approach closely. Near the edge of the wood they were caught in front and on both flanks by a withering machine-gun and artillery fire. Only a few of the Americans escaped by surrender or by hasty flight toward the rear. Heaps of American dead lie on the front of Belleau Wood."

Paris Councilors to Meet

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—(Havas Agency).—A number of the city councilors of Paris sent a letter recently to Adrien Mithouard, president of the Council, suggesting that he call an unofficial meeting of the municipal councilors and the general councilors to consider the defense of the capital. Such a call was issued in November, 1914. A meeting is now called for Thursday next.

French Press Comment

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—In a summary of the Paris newspaper comment on the battle, the Havas Agency refers to the small progress made by the Germans, in comparison with the price they had to pay. Le Petit Journal observes that after an extremely costly day for them, in the way of casualties the Germans realized smaller gains than on the previous day. "The divisions engaged melted away as in a crucible," it says. Le Echo de Paris says that Generals Foch and Pétain know the enemy's limitations—how far he can go and beyond which positions he cannot advance further, while Le Matin argues that an offensive conducted at such a price cannot be very long continued.

In summing up its comment on the military situation Le Echo de Paris says: "The enemy is striving to attain a decisive success at all costs, expecting to end the war. Before the end of the month all the German forces will have been brought into action. In this supreme moment, it would not be a surprise if he should shortly attempt a naval action, with full naval forces, combined with a new effort on the British front."

"The desperate onslaught, however, will not prevent the arrival of Americans every day in greater force and enthusiasm for the fray. Together with young America we shall resist and conquer."

The military critic of Le Journal bases his hopes of allied success on the wearing out of the enemy's effectiveness. "The enemy's effort is a gigantic one," he says, "but it cannot last forever. He is now bringing into action about 190 divisions. The time is not far distant when all of these will have reached a dangerous state of exhaustion, and this at the same moment that the young and vigorous American army, impatient for action, will have been formed."

Efforts of American Forces

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—What the American forces have accomplished in France during the first 11 months of their participation in the war is described in an authorized dispatch from a special correspondent of The Times. The Americans, the writer says, are rapidly completing the longest and greatest scheme of communication ever used in warfare. "After a fortnight of solid travel," he continues, "I am convinced that what the Americans have accomplished will rank in history as one of the greatest achievements of the war."

"For instance, out of the waste lands adjacent to an old French port they have constructed a splendid line of modern docks where ships now are daily discharging men, matériel, cars and machinery. A huge new warehouse system at this point is nearing completion in addition to motor parks, cold storage plants and railway yards with tracks aggregating 200 miles in length. In the car assembling shops steel cars are being put together at the rate of a complete train each day."

"Work is proceeding rapidly on a new 20,000-bed hospital, the largest yet to be constructed. There are also an immense artillery camp and a remount camp where I saw several thousand horses."

"These port schemes are being so well marked out that they are capable of almost unlimited expansion, which will be most important in pooling the allied effort, for the American base ports may easily become the main reserve centers for distributing supplies to railheads everywhere on the front. The conditions were the same along the hundreds of miles of American communications I visited."

In an accompanying editorial The Times says: "The German knows his doom is drawing near. He is well aware of what the intervention of America means for him. When American preparations in France are complete the superiority of numbers, the enemy's only advantage in the field, will be gone and the world will be in sight of a real peace."

A Military Convention

Service of the United Press Associations
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A military convention between America and Great Britain will be ratified soon, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Prince Rupprecht's Reserves

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Man-power economies still dominate

every feature of the German offensive discussed by the war correspondents. The value of every yard of ground given up is reckoned from the point of view of its relative cost to the Germans to take it. To what extent if any Prince Rupprecht's reserves have contributed to the present offensive from the Noyon-Montdidier line is the outstanding question in all reports from the French front, as upon the answer to this largely depends the allied ability to measure the extent of the exhaustion of the enemy reserves.

So far there does not appear to be any official evidence of Prince Rupprecht's reserves having yet been tapped though from the numbers of the divisions known to have been used or reported in action, 45 in the Aisne offensive and about 18 in the present one, it is difficult to see how the calling upon the latter's reserves can much longer be avoided.

Meanwhile the French are putting up a stout resistance on Thiescourt Plateau, though the western half of it was apparently lost up to yesterday evening. The German design here is evidently to capture Thiescourt Plateau, south of the Divette River, and so strengthen their effort to capture the forests of Carpiquet and Ourcamp, which they failed to effect in their offensive from Soissons to Noyon. The ultimate result, of course, is the straightening of the line between Chateau Thierry and Montdidier.

Baron Burian's Statement

Service of the United Press Associations
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday).—Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, in an interview published by the Tageblatt, declares that Austria still is ready for a "peace by understanding," on the basis of no annexations.

"But we will make no new offer to the enemy, as long as their statesmen mair in their present standpoint," he concluded.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—The German official war report made public on Monday says:

"Artillery firing revived between Arras and Albert, south of the Somme and on the Avere. Lively reconnoitering activity continues."

"In a powerful attack yesterday we penetrated into the Holly district, southwest of Noyon. West of the Matz River we have taken a French position near Mortemer and Orvillers, and pushed forward beyond Cuvilly and Riquebourg."

"East of the Matz River the height of Gully was captured. In spite of the stubborn resistance of the enemy, our infantry fought its way through the woods of Riquebourg and Lamotte, and threw the enemy back beyond Bourmont and Lareuil."

"South and southeast of Lassigny we penetrated far into Thiescourt Wood. Violent counter-attacks by the French were repulsed."

"We have captured about 8000 prisoners and some guns."

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EX-

DITIONARY FORCE (Tuesday).—Section A—Northwest of Chateau Thierry the enemy made a fresh attack during the night on our positions in the vicinity of Boursches. The attack, which was preceded by artillery preparations and accompanied by heavy machine-gun fire, broke down with severe losses to the assailants. In this region and in Picardy there was lively artillery fighting."

On the Marne section the day was marked by decreased artillery action. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The British last night carried out an operation in the region east of Amiens by which their line south of Morlancourt was advanced a half-mile on a front of a mile and a half, the War Office announced today. Two hundred and thirty-three prisoners were taken. Successful raids, in which we captured several prisoners and two machine guns, and inflicted numerous casualties upon the enemy, were carried out by us during the night northwest of Morlancourt, south of the Scarpe and east of Nieppe Forest. The enemy raided one of our posts in Avilly Wood. One man is missing. The hostile artillery has been active during the night, with gas shells, to the west of Lens."

The British War Office issued a statement on Monday night which reads as follows:

"The German knows his doom is drawing near. He is well aware of what the intervention of America means for him. When American preparations in France are complete the superiority of numbers, the enemy's only advantage in the field, will be gone and the world will be in sight of a real peace."

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"Beyond artillery activity in different sectors there is nothing to report."

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Today's official statement follows: Late yesterday and in the night the Germans continued to exert pressure in the direction of Estrees St. Denis and Ribecourt.

On our left our resistance was effective. The Germans were able to capture neither Le Ploycon nor Courcelles. The village of Mery was recaptured by the French at 10 o'clock last night.

The principal effort of the Germans was exerted along the front of Belloy and Macquessigne. By a powerful attack, delivered with a great number of effectives, the enemy succeeded in driving back the French to the vicinity of the Aronde River, but by a magnificent return offensive French troops hurled back the enemy all along this front, reestablishing their positions on a line south of Belloy, at St. Maur, south of Macquessigne and at Vandellcourt.

On the right the French engaged in violent struggles in the wood north of Dreesincourt. The Germans, who had concentrated very heavy forces in this region, were able to reach Antival, compelling the French troops to withdraw their line of resistance to the west and south of Ribecourt.

The French War Office on Monday night issued the following statement: On the second day of the offensive the enemy sought by powerful attacks in large force, without cessation, by new effectives, to advance in the direction of Estrees St. Denis and Ribecourt. Our troops fulfilled with tenacity their mission of resistance.

The enemy was able to take successively by repeated assaults and at the cost of heavy sacrifices the villages of Mery, Belloy and St. Maur. The plateau of Belloy was the theater of heroic engagements.

South of Ressons-sur-Matz the Germans gained a footing in Macquessigne, and further east the battle continues in the southern outskirts of Eilincourt.

On our right the enemy succeeded in debouching from Thiescourt Wood. On our left, between Courcelles and Ribecourt, we broke down the enemy attacks and held our positions. East of the Olse a German attempt to retake a fort failed.

With strong will and irresistible activity, the American troops continue absolutely to dominate the adversaries they oppose. Detailed operations which are frequent northwest of Chateau Thierry have an importance which, thanks to the liaison existing between the two armies, is of the highest degree, and the results of which have already been felt.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for yesterday reads:

"Section A—Northwest of Chateau Thierry our troops, cooperating with the French, again improved their positions and inflicted upon the enemy losses in killed, prisoners and matériel."

"There was moderate artillery activity in the Woivre, and on the Marne front; our patrols crossed the Marne and successfully reconnoitered the hostile positions."

WOMEN RESPOND TO
CALL TO POLICE FORCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four hundred women have responded to the first call for volunteers for the Women's Police Reserve of New York City. Two hundred have enrolled for active training, and authority will be sought for their appointment to the regular police force.

One reserve policeman will be assigned to each block and she will be required to make reports to the precinct captain of all untoward events and assist in preserving order and morals. The policemen will fill vacancies in the regular force due to the war. More than six hundred policemen already have entered the army.

LOUISIANA HOUSE
FAVORS SUFFRAGE

BATON ROUGE, La.—A bill granting suffrage to the women of Louisiana was passed by the lower House of the Legislature, 80 to 21. It now goes to the Senate, where, suffrage leaders claim, they will obtain a proportionate majority.

COST OF ALL PARTS
OF EMERSON CAR

Total Was \$25.10, According to
Testimony Offered at Trial in
New York—Promotion of
Radiator Company

Service of the United Press Association
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Emerson Motors Company, Inc., entered into a contract for 30,000 radiators, 500 of which were ordered and delivered, according to testimony offered when the hearing on the indictments charging the officials and others with conspiracy was resumed in United States court here today. The greater part of the session was given over to arguments on permissible evidence.

A. W. Royal, an investigator for the Bishop Agency, New York, testified that the Emerson company had secured prices on various automobile parts in large lots, including Ford and Metz motors. According to his testimony, read from his report made at the time of his investigation, the total cost of all parts of an Emerson car, based on figures furnished him by officials of the company, was \$25.10.

William H. Gardner of Boston, member of the financial service firm operating as Morgan-Gardner, was called by the government to identify the signature of William A. Morgan of Boston, one of the defendants. William J. Kells, pioneer radiator manufacturer and inventor, was called by the government, and testified that he had been paid \$40,000 at the time of the merging of the W. J. Kells Manufacturing Company and the organization of the Consolidated Radiators Company by N. F. Wilson. He said that he was the owner of a prosperous radiator business at the time that he was approached by Wilson, and that he went into the deal because he needed capital to enlarge his business.

He testified that he was made president of the new corporation, but that he did not have anything to do with the actual management, as that was taken care of by Wilson and Willis G. Emerson.

Mr. Osborne, Assistant United States District Attorney, said that he proposed to show that the money used by Wilson in promoting the radiator company belonged to the stockholders of the Emerson Motors Company.

VASSAR GRADUATES
A CLASS OF 267

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Two hundred and sixty-seven members of the class of 1918 received degrees at Vassar College today. Within two weeks the campus will be given over to a "Women's Plattsburg," a summer training camp for nurses, to accommodate possibly 1000 collegians from all over the country.

Gifts of more than \$150,000 were announced. Among these was the "Irene Milholland Memorial Fund," given by the class of 1909, for a library fund to purchase books dealing with women's development. Other gifts included a motor truck for Vassar girls who are farming and a motion-picture machine.

KAISER MADE BLUNDER
SAYS MR. MARSHALL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In sending U-boats to the Atlantic seaboard, the German Emperor made a great blunder, according to Vice-President Marshall, who came here today to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence at the Villanova College.

"The submarine attacks on the United States," he said, "are only another example of the false psychology of the Germans. The Emperor thought he could frighten America. What he has done is to stir up the spirit of the nation to even greater determination to crush Germany forever."



Muffins with a
Delicious New Flavor

1 egg, well beaten
1 tablespoon butter
1/2 cup sugar
1/2 cup corn meal
1/2 cup rye flour
2 tablespoons Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

2 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup milk
A little nutmeg if desired
1/2 teaspoon salt

Mix butter, peanut butter and sugar, add beaten egg and salt, lastly flour and baking powder sifted together. Bake in deep muffin tins in a quick oven.

Booklet of 100 other New Recipes or Request
BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK

Beech-Nut Peanut Butter



GLACIER, B.C.
is the
CANADIAN
PACIFIC
ROCKIES

MAINE IS WARNED BY SHERIFF'S CASE

Increase in Enforcement of Prohibition Law All Over the State Observed as a Result of Action of Governor Milliken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me. — Noticeable increase in enforcement of prohibition law all over the State is reported as a result of the hearing before the Governor and council for the removal of T. Herbert White, Sheriff of Penobscot County, on charges of non-enforcement of the prohibition law, a decision on which is awaited by the public. The proceedings have had the effect of still further stirring up public sentiment on the question of enforcement. The sheriffs of several other counties were present at the hearing with an evident desire of seeing to what lengths the Penobscot County sheriff had gone.

Sheriff White himself was not placed on the stand at the hearing, but he was represented by his attorney, William R. Patterson, who said that it would be more to the credit of the Governor and council to place Sheriff White upon probation than to remove him. He indicated that the public was sure to attach political significance to the hearing, however faithfully politics may have been eliminated, that, unfortunately the sheriff and the judges were of different political faiths, and that the duty of the Governor and the council would be fulfilled if the sheriff were not dismissed from office but were given a reasonable opportunity to complete the work of enforcement begun.

"I believe," said Mr. Patterson, "that should your honorable body indicate any particular course it desires Mr. White to pursue, he will follow it as faithfully as though he were an appointee of the Governor himself."

Attorney-General Sturgis accused the sheriff of inefficiency and laxity, but did not mention politics nor a score of other things that people generally said were interwoven with the whole liquor situation in Bangor.

The hearing marked what is believed to be the first serious and conscientious break into what has for years been popularly known as the "Bangor plan." So flagrant has the traffic been carried on in Bangor for many years that it has been hard for visitors from the West and the Dominion to believe that the municipality was really a part of prohibition Maine. Few chief executives have had the courage to disturb the plan, partly because it was so intertwined with politics.

Governor Milliken is the first to upset the Bangor system. Whether he can do this and get reelected is a question, so some of the politicians say. But friends of the Governor say they believe he would rather fulfill his promises that he made to the people than to be reelected. They further feel that this move will strengthen him with honest and law-abiding people.

Sheriff White is a candidate in the primaries of June 17 for the Democratic nomination for sheriff again.

Spanish Press

AND GOVERNMENT

State Aid to Certain Journals Because of Paper Scarcity—Pro-German Papers Discredited

By The Christian Science Monitor Special Spanish Correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Events of peculiar interest continue to excite the newspaper world at Madrid. For some time past the question of the scarcity of paper and its consequent high cost has been a difficult one, and representations have been made to the government that it was in the national interest that some form of assistance should be given to the responsible journals. The government has accepted this idea, and the Finance Minister has now brought a bill before the Chamber, the object of which is to provide extraordinary credits to cover loans to newspapers which are sold at ten centimos a copy. It is the intention of the government to make advances to those journals to the extent of 75 per cent of the difference between the present price of paper and its price before the war. On the other hand there is to be a tax of five centimos per kilo, on paper manufactured for newspapers generally. The money advanced to the newspapers must be repaid in the future.

There is lively comment on the discussions and difficulties with which the pro-German press in Madrid seems to be troubled at the present time. Not only do there appear to be a number of quarrels between the proprietors and the editorial and mechanical departments, but there is also a disposition to make large reductions in expenditure, leading to the idea that Germany is beginning to have doubts as to whether the heavy propaganda she carries on in Spain is now a paying proposition. It undoubtedly served her purposes very well in the early stages of the war, but latterly the public has come to exercise a considerable understanding and discrimination in regard to the news served up to it, and has ceased to believe all that is told it by the pro-German organs.

One of the first of these newspapers to make a change in its arrangements was El Dia, which at one time was a Liberal organ, but met with little success and ceased publication. It was revived as a daily newspaper about 18 months ago, solely in the interests of German propaganda, and since then has had some difficult experiences, having been suppressed by the government authorities on one occasion. The management have now decided to make a great reduction in its size, and

accordingly have dismissed several members of the typographical department. As two other Germanophile organs are printed in the same establishment, La Nacion and Espana Nueva, the latter have necessarily to adopt reductions also, and the feeling among the compositors and others is so strong that developments are expected.

For its part La Nacion is also in difficulties of another kind, and suddenly decided to dispense with the services of its director, Señor Juan Pujol, and Señor Vicente Ballester Soto, who was chief editor of El Dia, has been appointed to take his place. Señor Pujol has sent a letter to the other Madrid newspapers, explaining his position, and mentioning that legal proceedings will be taken if necessary to obtain certain payments due to him in connection with the appointment which he had held for 10 years.

In sympathy with Señor Pujol, six other members of the staff of La Nacion have resigned. It is interesting to note that of the many candidates put forward by the Germanophiles at the recent parliamentary elections, who were supported by German funds, Señor Pujol was the only one elected, but his election to the Chamber was subsequently declared void by the High Court on account of certain acts of corruption that were held to have been committed on his behalf. It is now stated that the German Ambassador is questioning the bill of expenses in this case, and is demanding new accounts.

SAVING OF FUEL NOW IS URGED

People Asked Not to Wait Until
Emergency Has Come —
Drastic Program Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — At an important conference held on Monday, the United States Fuel Administrator called attention to the five basic factors in winning the war, so far as home mobilization is concerned. Conservation in each cannot be carried on independently, but must be carried on in close connection with the needs of each of these as the emergency arises. Dr. Garfield said that the government had determined that conservation in fuel must begin now and not when the emergency has arisen, not next January.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The first step in a drastic program for reduction of fuel allowed non-war industries, to meet the expected coal shortage next winter, was announced last night. It is the curtailment of coal supplies to manufacturers of passenger automobiles for the year, beginning Aug. 1, to 25 per cent of the quantity consumed in 1917-18.

Just how other industries will be affected has not been disclosed, and it is said that there probably will be no publication of a list of so-called non-essentials. Instead an announcement may be made as each order is given applying to a particular industry.

There is understood to be before President Wilson now a report upon which it is proposed to base concerted action by the Fuel Administration, the Food Administration, the War Industries Board and the Railroad Administration in the matter of controlling orders.

The Fuel Administration is prepared, however, to enforce its program without waiting for the other agencies to act if necessary. Dr. Garfield said a saving of 60,000,000 tons of coal only can save the country from disaster. "Necessities of war must be supplied," he added. "The coal deficit must inevitably come out of the fuel for non-war industries."

PACIFICIST NOT TO PREACH TO ALUMNI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Announcement is made that Bishop Paul Jones will not preach at the alumni service of the Episcopal Theological School on Wednesday, but that Bishop Lawrence will deliver the sermon. Bishop Jones withdrew on the advice of the executive committee. It is understood that Bishop Jones' withdrawal is the result of his pacifism.

Bishop Jones was appointed missionary bishop of the Utah diocese before the war. After American entered the war his pacifist views caused discontent among his flock, the appointing of a commission to consider the matter and his resignation as head of the Utah province. He is a Christian Socialist, and has been a member of the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace.

He has been prominent in organizing societies that opposed the draft and that preached pacifism. He was brought to trial on the petition of the laity of two of the congregations of his church in Salt Lake City. The house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church, in closed session in Synod Hall, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, heard the report of a commission of three bishops appointed to consider the matter of the bishop, who was charged with holding pacifist views regarding the war. Bishop Jones is now a missionary bishop in the Maine diocese.

ALLEGED BOOTLEGGERS TAKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AYER, Mass. — Twenty-five alleged bootleggers were brought before United States Commissioner Maloney here on Monday charged with supplying liquor to men in uniform. Six of them were Ayer men, and the others came from Fitchburg, Mass., and places in that vicinity. One was an Italian who asserted that he ran his own still, and therefore he had the right to give the product to his friends.

BRAVA SAYS U-BOAT RELEASED WHALER

Captain Gonsalves of A. M. Nicholson Declares His Plea to Submarine Officer Saved His Craft From Destruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — The report of Capt. J. T. Gonsalves, a native of the Cape Verde Islands, that his whaling schooner, A. M. Nicholson, of this port received immunity from destruction by a German submarine off the coasts of the Chesapeake on June 5 through his pleadings with the skipper of the U-boat, recalls the published statement that the German Government has looked upon and still regards the Cape Verde Islanders with singular complacency. Whether this attitude of the Germans toward these particular Portuguese or Bravas as they are known in this city, is because of benefits received or anticipated has not been disclosed.

Soldiers of the republic of Portugal have been fighting with the allied armies on the western front for nearly two years, but reports indicate comparatively few have been recruited from the island colonies.

It is known that shortly after the entrance of the United States into the war shipments of flour, cotton and other necessities from this port to the Cape Verde Islands steadily increased and that after it was discovered that several well-laden vessels which had cleared for Brava never reached their destination, the United States Government placed an embargo on further trading with that port. Whether the port of those missing ships was some U-boat off the West African coast or possibly some German port has been an open question on the New Bedford waterfront for several months.

It has also been remarked that the skippers of several schooners which have been tied up at New Bedford wharves for several months have been quite eager to obtain clearance papers for Cape Verde Islands in order to participate in the trade with the West African coast which, they claim, at the present time is unusually lucrative. These skippers have made no effort to enter the coastwise-carrying trade on this side of the Atlantic where freight rates are higher today than were ever known before.

Old time mariners on the New Bedford waterfront openly admit that at first they placed very little credence in Captain Gonsalves' story of his encounter with the U-boat, especially in view of the fact that other coastwise vessels and even whalers within a radius of a few hundred miles were being sunk right and left.

"It sounded 'fishy' to me," said one mariner to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "until I remembered the embargo on shipments to Brava. I don't believe that Captain Gonsalves has helped Germany, but possibly some submarine may have been assisted by his kindred across the ocean, and the U-boat captain remembered it, and let the Nicholson go, and the Ellen A. Swift with her."

Shipping merchants in this city were inclined to accept the report especially after they learned that his officers and crew had backed him up in many of the important points.

To be sure, Captain Gonsalves claimed that it was through his efforts that the U-boat also spared the schooner Ellen A. Swift, also of this port, which was hunting for whales only five miles away, but Capt. George L. Dunham of the latter vessel declared that he never saw a submarine alongside the Nicholson, but that he ran for home when he saw a tramp steamer off to the eastward suddenly turn turtle, apparently from an encounter with a U-boat, that same morning. Captain Gonsalves also declared that the Swift was about four miles off to the northeast when the Nicholson was stopped by the submarine, but Captain Dunham maintained that he was well to the westward of the Nicholson and followed the latter up the coast.

From the statement of Captain Gonsalves, corroborated by his crew, it appears that the Nicholson sailed from New Bedford in October. She landed part of her early catch of oil at Brava, made another shipment of oil back home from Dominica and reached the Hatteras whaling ground late in April. She had nearly completed her cargo when in latitude 39.40 and longitude 73.40, or about 100 miles east of Cape Henry, at about 4 a. m. on June 5, a submarine suddenly appeared and after some maneuvering fired a shot across the bows of the Nicholson and ordered all hands into their boats. As the submarine lay off about half a mile Captain Nicholson rowed over to it.

He declared on Monday that the submarine had no number, neither on her bow nor her stern, that he told the "mate," as he called the officer of the deck, that the Nicholson was his own boat and that he would lose the savings of a lifetime if she was sunk. The officer laughed and after consulting with the captain of the U-boat, finally told Captain Gonsalves to put about for home and never try fishing again in those waters. The officer inquired what the other boat was doing (the Swift) and Captain Gonsalves said that it was whaling also. It is conjectured that the German, believing that the Swift was owned and manned by "Bravas," allowed it to go also.

According to Captain Gonsalves the submarine was cruising about the Nicholson for two or three hours. Suddenly a tramp steamer was sighted coming from the eastward and evidently bound for the Chesapeake. The submarines left the two whalers and intercepting the tramp, sank it within a few minutes. The submarine made no effort to return to the whalers, but disappeared after the tramp went down.

Captain Dunham, whose schooner, the Ellen A. Swift, was only four or

five miles from the Nicholson while Captain Gonsalves said he was abandoning his vessel and having his interview with the submarine officer, detected no signs of any U-boat until he saw the tramp blown up. He was therefore unable to either deny or confirm the report of Captain Gonsalves. Shipping men in this port declare that had the German submarine officer interviewed Captain Dunham before he saw Captain Gonsalves, both vessels would have been sunk, as the former is not a man that would ask any favors of a German.

Since the two schooners sailed, sperm oil in the local market has advanced to \$1.50 a gallon, so that even the small catch of the Swift, whose whaling cruise was interrupted, netted her owners a good profit.

FIVE TEXTBOOKS IN GERMAN DROPPED

Boston School Committee Takes
Formal Action — Language
Retained as High School Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — Formal statement

of the dropping of five German textbooks from the recommended list for the Boston public schools was made on Monday afternoon at a special meeting of the Boston School Committee. This was done because of the misunderstanding that German itself had been dropped from the schools. German is now offered in high and intermediate schools, where it is generally conceded by educators foreign language study should begin, and no change has been made in this arrangement.

Because of the war the textbooks used in the German classes have been examined with greatest care by a committee of teachers headed by Joel Hathaway of the High School of Commerce, and upon their recommendation the five books were dropped from the list.

These books were found to contain no propaganda, as that word is ordinarily used, the superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, explained, but a frontispiece of the Kaiser, the inclusion of two German national songs and certain complimentary comparisons with things in the United States were regarded as not just the right thing to put before school children at the present time. Several of the books were written by Americans of unquestioned loyalty, he said, but were written some years ago and contained statements that probably would not be made were the authors writing the books now.

The books dropped from the list are "Im Vaterland," by Bacon; "Deutschland und die Deutschen," by Decker and Markisch; "Wilkommen in Deutschland," by Mosher; "Writing and Speaking German," by Pope, and "Ein Sommer in Deutschland," by Nantley.

Just before adjournment the committee balloted for the new superintendent. Four ballots were taken and no choice made. The first and last ballots stood as those of last week. Henry Abrahams and Miss Frances G. Curtis voting for Frank V. Thompson; Michael H. Corcoran and Richard J. Lane for Jeremiah E. Burke, and Judge Michael H. Sullivan for Augustine L. Rafter. On the second ballot Miss Curtis introduced the name of Frank W. Ballou, and on the third voted for Mr. Rafter. On the fourth she swung back to Mr. Thompson.

The business agent, William T. Keough, was instructed to make the August payment of teachers and members of the supervising force in June. It was further ordered that deductions for absence in the month of June be made from the September pay rolls of those who continue in service and that collections be made on account of others in the same manner as at present.

Improvement courses with promotional credit were authorized for next year under the Commission of University Extension as follows: Elementary English composition, by F. W. C. Hersey; advanced English composition, Prof. Dallas Lore Sharpe; Shakespeare and English drama, Prof. E. Charlton Black; English letter writers, Prof. Charles T. Copeland; French history and civilization, Prof. Charles H. Haskins; development of international relations of European states since the Franco-German war, Prof. Arthur L. Andrews; educational measurement (for principals and superintendents), Prof. Paul H. Hanus; educational measurement, advanced course, Prof. Walter F. Dearborn; teaching and supervision of teaching in elementary schools, Prof. Henry W. Holmes.

Spanish in Place of German

NEWPORT, R. I. — The study of German in the public schools of this city was discontinued and Spanish was substituted by vote of the school committee on Monday.

FRENCH ALPINE CHASSEURS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Enjoined by Secretary Baker to take home with them the news that 700,000 American troops had sailed from this country to France, the French Alpine Chasseurs left Washington today en route for their native land. Before leaving the United States, however, the company of French veterans, who came to this country to assist in the Liberty Loan and have toured the South and Middle West, will visit Newark, New York and Boston.

TWO MEN ARE SENTENCED

BOSTON, Mass. — John J. Ballam of Roxbury, Mass., who pleaded guilty in the United States District Court on June 5 to an indictment charging him with using unpatriotic language at a public meeting, was sentenced on Monday to one year in jail by Judge James M. Morton Jr. Jay W. Crawford, also of Roxbury, received a similar sentence for impersonating an officer of the secret service of the United States.

PROFITEERING IN RENTS CHARGED

Official Action Taken by the
Councils of Philadelphia—
Greed of Landlords Said to
Retard Shipyard Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made by officials of the Emergency Fleet Corporation representing the government, and interest taken in the matter by local bodies, evidence of continued profiteering in rents has been daily piling up to the extent that the City Councils have at last officially taken notice of the conditions, and will conduct an investigation of the practice. A committee composed of members of both Select and Common Councils has been appointed with authority to call upon the Administration to aid in getting relief. In a number of speeches in Councils the practice of rent gouging was criticized strongly by a number of members, who characterized it as "near criminal and treasonable."

When asked for specific instances of gouging, a number of councilmen stated cases and gave testimony supporting their assertions that they knew of families whose rents had been increased 100 per cent in the past few months. In the matter of sales, conditions are even worse. Henry Wolf, a real estate dealer, and himself a councilman, said he knew of a house that four years ago sold for \$500 which only recently changed hands again, the price paid being \$6900.

The position taken by Councils is that profiteering in rents is interfering with government work, as in no small number of cases additional burdens in the matter of rents are interfering with the payment on Liberty bonds and in the matter of contributions. The position of these people is further complicated, as the resolution ordering the investigation points out, by the fact that "tenants, under the direction of the United States, are putting in coal for the winter, and if compelled to move must either move the coal or sell it," in many cases resulting in serious loss and to be afterward confronted by the fact that they are not able to get a second supply.

Ship Plant Extension

Government to Spend \$10,000,000
at the Camden Yard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — That the government will spend \$10,000,000 in extending and enlarging the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant in Camden was the statement made by Director Charles M. Schwab of the Emergency Fleet Corporation at a war rally of the Camden Board of Trade in the Third Regiment Armory of that city on Thursday night. He added that he could think of no better plan to spend the money than by placing it to the

advantage of this great plant, which is doing such great work for the country.

The plan which has been worked out by the government officials includes the taking in of a large tract of land in Gloucester. Industries now on the river front are already moving their plants in order to provide room for the seven additional ways which will form part of the big extension. Mr. Schwab did not go into details fully, but said that the improvement would require the services of several thousand additional men, and that it is part of his scheme to supply the shipping necessary to win the war.

Speaking of the progress already made, the director said that in the month of May the United States had put into commission 250,000 tons of deadweight shipping. "This means," he continued, "two great ships in the water for every available working day in the month." He added that the Camden plant, which will be given the benefit of this government assistance "did more than its part."

PRICE OF GLASS OF MILK REDUCED

Restaurants Selling the Beverage
at Ten Cents Cut to a Nickel
on Advice of Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — Restaurants in the business section of Boston that have been selling milk at 10 cents a glass, a rate of 40 cents a quart, have discontinued such prices, and are now serving a half pint to patrons at five cents, upon the advice of the Massachusetts Food Administration. Other restaurants where milk has been selling regularly at five cents a tumbler have reduced the size of the glass, while the price to the restaurants has not advanced. The Food Administration is trying to prevent profiteering in milk as well as in other food products, and restaurant prices are being investigated.

The milk prices fixed by the Regional Milk Commission have not applied to restaurants as the price is made at so much a quart for the merchant to the consumer and from the milk dealer direct to the consumer. The price from the milk dealer to the restaurant is 10 cents a quart. If the restaurant sold to the consumer in quart lots he would be permitted to get but 13 cents for it, but by dealing it out in regular sized tumblers at 5 cents a glass it brings 20 cents a quart, and a member of the Food Administration expressed himself as feeling that this is enough profit for the restaurant. Several restaurants in the last few days have put in new containers which are about as tall as a regular sized tumbler but are much smaller at the bottom and hold less milk.

RE-NOMINATION CONFIRMED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rear-Admiral McGowan, paymaster-general of the navy, has been re-nominated by President Wilson for four-year term. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate a few hours later.

MR. HOOVER PLANS FOR EUROPEAN VISIT

United States Food Administrator
Will Study Conditions Among
Troops and Civilians—Date
of His Departure Is Unknown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, carefully guarded the secret that he was soon to go to Europe, but the news leaked in a cable from London on Monday. He will probably not leave for several weeks. Although this depends wholly upon the development of conditions here and on the other side.

Mr. Hoover is, ex-officio, a member of a committee composed of the food administrators of the various allied countries, but this committee has never met. If Mr. Hoover goes across, however, there will be a meeting of this committee, and a very important one, in London or Paris. He has been wanting to go for some time, but was waiting for the right moment. That is one of the reasons why he did not announce it beforehand; another was that he wanted to avoid the flood of applications from persons who think they would be of great value in Europe. When the hour comes he will leave, and the public will learn of it when he is well on his way. On the other hand, he is prepared, if there is need, to remain where he has been for the last year.

The Food Administration is so well organized that it could continue along the Hoover lines in the hands of a council of four or five men if he were to be away for months. He has no assistant, but the heads of the 40 departments are specialists, each of whom is responsible for the work of his department.

One of the situations in France which might benefit by Mr. Hoover's presence is that of organizing the food control, distribution and conservation for the Allies and neutrals, and even the armies. The inequality of the American army rations, now that the Americans are brigaded with the British, is in itself a problem, but it is not regarded as likely that the American rations will be materially altered.

Since the United States, however, is the main source of food supply, it is considered important to have a representative near the fighting front, and Mr. Hoover is the one man who is equally well informed about food conditions in Europe and America. He was in conference yesterday with Bernard Baruch of the War Industries Board, and Vance McCormick of the War Trade Board.

NORMAL ART SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Graduation exercises of the Massachusetts Normal Art School will be held on Wednesday, June 19, at 10 o'clock in the school building, Newbury and Exeter streets, Boston.

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Mahal Carpets	165.00 to 585.00	Hall Runners	35.00 to 225.00

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of Summer Grass and Rag Rugs
Now on Exhibition for Summer Needs

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DICKENS' LONDON HOMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Charles Dickens left Chatham for London in a stage coach at the age of 11. He remembered years afterward that long, dreary drive on a wet day and the smell of the wet straw strewn on the floor of the coach.

Simpson's Blue-eyed Maid—which ran from Chatham to the Cross Keys, Woodside, Cheapside. His first home in the big city was at No. 16 Bayham Street, Camden Town, a locality not so mean and drab as has been described, at any rate in the days when Dickens first became acquainted with it. Though to him fresh from fields and river, it seemed of all places the meanest and drabbiest. The removal of the Dickens family from Chatham to London synchronized with a fall in its fortunes. It was resolved that Mrs. Dickens should endeavor to swell the family purse by opening a boarding school for young ladies, and with this end in view a move was made to No. 4 Gower Street. In spite of circulars left by Charles at many doors, nobody ever came to the school, "nor do I hear from him," toward told a friend, "that anybody ever proposed to come, or that the least preparation was made to receive anybody." When the elder Dickens was removed to the debtors' prison, Charles was put out to lodge in Little College Street, Camden Town, where his landlady, all unconsciously to herself, furnished him material for his Mrs. Pipchin in "Domby." He was then employed in the blacking factory at Hungerford Stairs, and on his way thither of a morning could not resist spending some of his slender pittance on the stale pastry put out at half price on trays at the confectioners' doors in the Tottenham Court Road. His next place of abode was in Lant Street, Borough, "where Bob Sawyer lodged many years after," and where again he stored mental impressions which resulted in the Garland family of "Old Curiosity Shop."

When his father left the Marshalsea, Charles rejoined his parents and brothers and sisters at Little College Street and with them, shortly afterward, went to live in Johnson Street, between Seymour Street and Old St. Pancras Church. The school which Charles attended at this time was the Wellington House Academy in Granby Street. It was the only school he ever attended. On leaving the Academy, he was for a short time at Mr. Molloy's in New Square, Lincoln's Inn, and his father then got him into the office of an attorney of Gray's Inn, Mr. Edward Blackmore, in the capacity of clerk, or, more nearly, of office boy. David Copperfield, first employed in his father's office, and "Nickleby," but he did not, unfortunately, state which of those particular incidents were. With the idea of qualifying as a reporter, Dickens began learning shorthand while still in the attorney's office. At 17, he obtained his first employment in his new profession, taking notes of cases in the Lord Chancellor's Court. Soon after, his name appears frequently in the books of the British Museum. He read there for the first time on Feb. 8, 1830, and his address was then given as No. 10, Norfolk Street, Fitzroy Square. On Feb. 2, 1832, it was 18, Bentinck Street, Cavendish Square. No one under 18 years of age was allowed to make use of the Reading Room, and Dickens, directly eligible, did not lose a day, literally, before entering his name on the register.

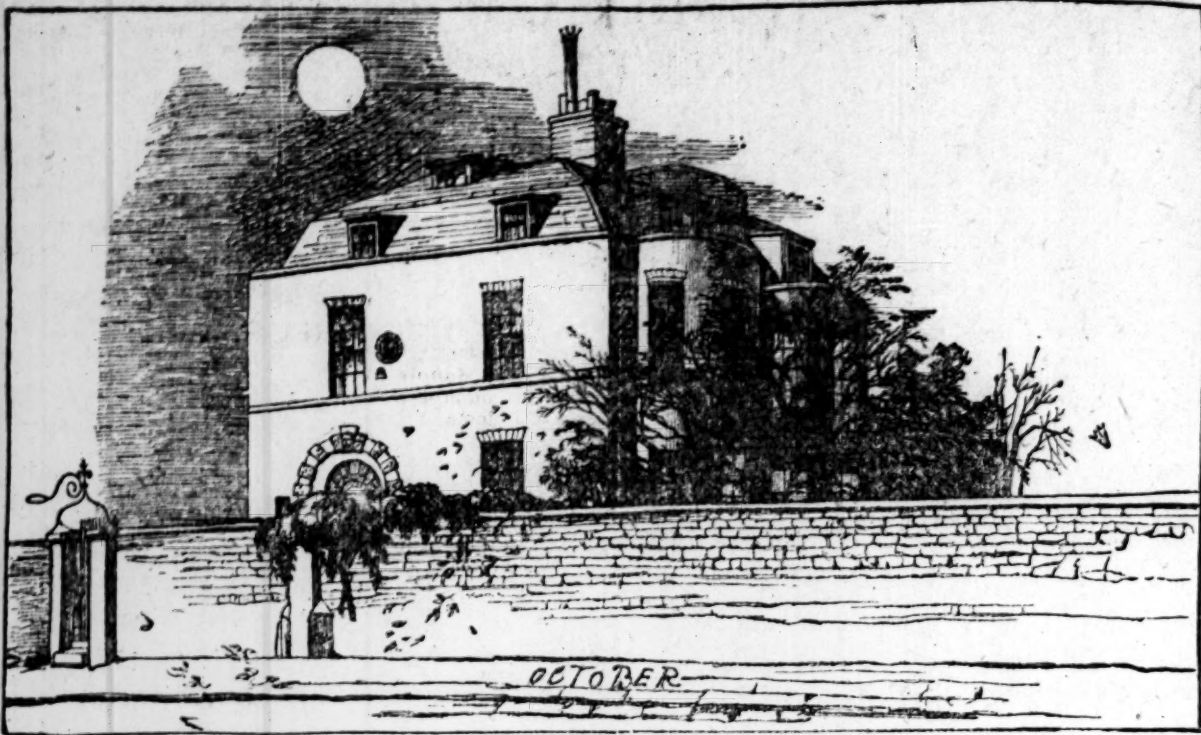
He made the greatest success of his reporting, being regarded as the best reporter of his time. It was whilst employed in that capacity, on the staff of The Morning Chronicle, that he published the first of his sketches in the Monthly Magazine; and then in the Evening Chronicle, under the famous pseudonym of "Boz." David Copperfield says: "I have come out in another way. I have taken with fear and trembling to contribute, in secret, and sent it to a magazine, and it was published in a magazine."

His very first published piece of writing, "A Dinner at Poplar Walk," was dropped by him "stealthily one evening at twilight, with fear and trembling, into a dark letter box, in a dark office, up a dark court in Fleet Street." He then had chambers in Furnival's Inn, where he had removed when starting his career as reporter. It was in his room in the old Inn that he wrote the first page of "Pickwick Papers."

In 1836, Dickens married Catherine Hogarth, the eldest daughter of Mr. George Hogarth, who was also on the staff of The Morning Chronicle. The ceremony was performed at the Church of St. Luke's, Chelsea, by the father of Charles Kingsley. In the following year, he came with his wife to live in Doughty Street, Mecklenburg Square; and from that house he took many a walk with his friend and biographer, Forster, over Hampstead Heath, calling at "Jack Straw's Castle" or the "Spaniards" of Pickwickian fame.

Dickens was by then a man with a great reputation and an assured fortune. In 1839 he moved to No. 1 Devonshire Terrace, a house with a large garden, which was his chief attraction for Dickens and his wife. From that "blessed house," to use his own expression, he enriched the world with such literary characters as Little Nell and Dick Swiveller. David Copperfield, the Micawbers, Dolly Varden and Barnaby, to mention a few.

The house in Devonshire Terrace becoming too small for his needs, he left it in 1851 for Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, and lived there until, in 1860, he left London for Gad's Hill, the house on the white chalk road which he had seen as a small boy and yearned to possess. But he still had a house in London,



Drawn by Daniel Maclise, R. A. Reproduced by the courtesy of The Dickensian

No. 1, Devonshire Terrace, London, England

first at 6 Southwick Place, Hyde Park Square, and finally at 5 Hyde Park Place.

Both his biographer and G. A. Sala bear witness to Dickens' love of London. He walked daily through its streets for sheer enjoyment and distraction from his hours of work. Sala has spoken of meeting Dickens "in the oddest places and in most inclement weather, in Ratcliffe Highway, on Haverstock Hill, on Camberwell Green, in Gray's Inn Lane, in the Wandsworth Road. A hansom whirled you by the Bell and Horns at Brompton, and there he was striding, as with seven-league boots, seemingly in the direction of the North End Road, Fulham. The Metropolitan Railway sent you forth at Lisson Grove, and you met him plodding steadily toward the Yorkshire Stingo. He was to be met with rapidly skirting the grim brick wall of the prison in Coldbath Fields, or trudging along the Seven Sisters Road at Holloway, or bearing, under a steady press of sail, underneath Highgate Archway, or pursuing the even tenor of his way up the Vauxhall-Bridge Road."

CANVASS FOR WAR STAMPS PLANNED

Women to Take Drive Into Stores, Hotels and Railroad Stations in Massachusetts

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for canvassing the stores, hotels and railroad stations in the interest of the war savings stamps campaign, now in progress in Massachusetts, were to be completed at this afternoon's meeting, in the reading room of the Chamber of Commerce, of the women who are conducting the campaign. It is proposed to erect booths in these places with a committee of women stationed in them during the day. It is also planned to make some arrangement for taking the campaign into the various theaters in Boston. With this afternoon's work completed and the house-to-house canvass, which is now in full swing, the women shall have accounted for absolutely every inch of territory in Boston before June 28, when the drive ends.

Charles F. Weed, chairman of the Massachusetts committee, points out that every effort must be exerted if the State would bring its pledges up to the million mark before the close of the campaign. The per capita sale of war savings stamps in Massachusetts has been 25 cents. The per capita sale in Alaska has been \$11.05.

The Chamber of Commerce, which now has over 700 committees working for the success of the campaign, is especially active in the downtown district. In the large stores committees are being named to get pledges from the employees.

The various naval bands in this district are going to aid in the drive, as they did in the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns.

COMPOSITE CARGO SHIP LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Witnessed by a crowd of over 2000 employees of the Merrill-Stevens Company, and a large number of invited guests, the new cargo carrier Red Cloud, a composite ship of 3500 tons, was launched at the South Jacksonville yards of the company on schedule time. The Red Cloud, the first of three boats of 3500 tons being built by the Merrill-Stevens Company for the government, was christened by Miss Ellen Avery Main, daughter of A. M. Main, general manager of the plant.

The launching of the Red Cloud marked the first launching of a composite ship in the fourth district. The Merrill-Stevens Company has under contract a total of 20 ships for the government, five of which are now under construction. Among them are three composite ships and two steel ships.

FEDERAL LICENSES FOR MOTOR BOATS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All motor boats in American waters will be required to have federal licenses, under a law just signed by President Wilson. Secretary Redfield has promulgated regulations for the issuance of licenses. No fee will be charged, the law being intended primarily as a police measure and requiring the number to be placed conspicuously.

PRICE OF MUNICIPAL GAS IS PROTESTED

Holyoke Citizens Criticize Action of Manager of Plant in Announcing Advance Opposed by the Mayor and Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The Holyoke municipal gas and electric plant, which for years has been held up by advocates of municipal ownership as an example of successful municipal operation of a public service utility, is being subjected to rather intense local criticism as a result of the announcement of the manager, John J. Kirkpatrick, that the price of gas was to be increased to \$1.20 per thousand cubic feet, and the declaration of Mayor John D. Ryan and members of the Board of Aldermen that the increase, amounting to 20 per cent is entirely uncalled for.

Manager Kirkpatrick originally announced that the increase would become effective June 1, but at the request of the Mayor the increase was suspended, pending conferences between himself and Manager Kirkpatrick. Mr. Kirkpatrick is insistent that the increase must be made, and Mayor Ryan now is seeking some means of preventing it. On Wednesday Mr. Ryan and others particularly interested in the situation are going to Boston to see if it is not within the power of the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to prevent altogether the proposed increase in rates, or to modify it. When Mr. Ryan a short time ago sounded out the State Board on the subject, he was told that the Holyoke gas plant, being a municipally owned enterprise, was not within the jurisdiction of the board.

A little more than a year ago the price of gas in Holyoke was increased from 90 cents per 1000 cubic feet to \$1. Laborers employed at the gas plant had been given an increase in pay, and the construction of new equipment, extension of mains and additional cost of materials had necessitated an increase. In the last year, says Mr. Kirkpatrick, the cost of coal has mounted considerably, the cost of oil used in making water gas is higher, and labor is more expensive. In 1915, he said, the fuel consumed by the Holyoke plant cost \$52,000, and in 1917 the cost was \$73,000; oil in 1915 cost \$17,000, and now costs \$41,000; labor that cost \$40,000 two years ago, now costs \$55,000. As he figures it, the gas being delivered to Holyoke people for \$1 actually costs the city \$1.27 to produce. For that reason, and the fact that the cost can be reduced only slightly by pending improvements, he believes that a price of \$1.20 is no more than necessary to make ends meet. The coming year will bring increased production costs, however, through the 25 per cent additional freight charges on coal, oil and everything else that the plant may use.

The Mayor's attitude, however, is that it should cost no more to produce gas in Holyoke than it does in Springfield, eight miles away. The price there was increased last month to \$1.05, and less than a year ago it was 85 cents. Mr. Kirkpatrick says that the men employed in the Springfield plant work nine hours a day, while those employed in Holyoke work but eight hours, that the production of the Springfield company is so much greater than that of the local plant that there is a marked difference in manufacturing costs. He says that in his opinion gas in Springfield will cost

\$1.25 a thousand cubic feet before the summer ends, and that a rate of \$1.20 for Holyoke will be a low rate, in the circumstances.

Mr. Kirkpatrick has been manager of the local gas plant but a few years. He was appointed by a mayor who was opposed for reelection by the present Mayor, and prior to becoming manager of the gas and electric plant was superintendent of the water department.

The situation in Holyoke is being somewhat aggravated by the presence of L. G. Read, who has made a survey of the gas and electric department, and whose connection with public service corporations is not clearly understood. Mr. Read has declared that the gas rates should be lower and the electricity charges should be increased, and has offered to sell his survey to the city. As yet the city has not shown inclination to buy it.

The next step in the controversy will be the appeal by Mayor Ryan to the Gas and Electric Commission, and if that fails, Mr. Kirkpatrick undoubtedly will put the increased rate into effect.

GAS CONSUMER MAY BE AFFECTED

Boston Company Petitions for an Advance in Price as a Standard for Dividends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Consolidated Gas Company's petition to the State Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to prevent altogether the proposed increase in rates, or to modify it. When Mr. Ryan a short time ago sounded out the State Board on the subject, he was told that the Holyoke gas plant, being a municipally owned enterprise, was not within the jurisdiction of the board.

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SECTARIAN USE OF FUNDS OF PUBLIC

Defeat of Judge Craig in Illinois Regarded as Proof That the People Disapprove—Letter Used in Recent Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The first public step that the Methodist ministers of Chicago took in their opposition to the appropriation of public funds for sectarian purposes came recently in a letter sent by their committee on public funds and sectarian institutions to Protestant ministers in the fifth judicial district of Illinois. This is the district in which Judge C. C. Craig of the Illinois Supreme Court was running for reelection. The polling took place last Monday and Judge Craig was defeated.

Judge Craig was the first member of the Supreme Court to come up for reelection, and consequently this was the first opportunity for public sentiment of the State to indicate to its Supreme Court members how the people felt about their decision permitting the continuance of payment of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually from the public treasury, to Roman Catholic institutions, and of some few thousands to several Lutheran institutions.

The Methodist made no campaign out of it, nor worked with long design. What they did was simply to act after the Chicago Church Federation Council, the clearing house, in a sense, of a majority of the Protestant churches of the city, had supported their position by the adoption of strong resolutions against the practice and in condemnation of the Supreme Court decision. That action was taken early last week, and toward the latter part of the week the Methodist committee on public funds and sectarian institutions, composed of five pastors, prepared a letter to Protestant ministers, had copies made of the church federation resolutions, got together two articles on the subject from the Northwestern Christian Advocate, and packed them all off to all the Protestant ministers in the district whose names could be located at the moment in Chicago.

Hitherto the battle against the payment of county and city money to Roman Catholic institutions—the Lutherans trail along with a mere dabble in comparison with the large Roman Catholic demands and appropriations, and of course the battle is against Lutheran appropriations as well—has been confined to the courts. Participation in the campaign for the State Supreme Court, is the first time of late years at any rate the case has been carried to the public. Consequently the letter of the Methodist committee on public funds and sectarian institutions sent into the judge's district bears more than ordinary interest. It ran as follows:

"If you read carefully the enclosed reprints of articles from the Northwestern Christian Advocate, you will see that about \$300,000 of public money is paid every year into the treasuries of certain church schools, mainly in Cook County, but in some measure in many parts of the State; that this is continued for years, that it is rapidly increasing, that it is a violation of the fundamental principle of separation of church and state, that the Supreme Court of Illinois has twice declared it to be unconstitutional and in one of these decisions speaks of it as 'exceedingly dangerous as a matter of public policy. You will also see that the Supreme Court recently reversed its former decisions and gets behind the practice and thus opens the flood-gates to all sorts of sectarian influence in the affairs of the State."

"Notice that these facts have been brought out by an extended investigation by a committee representing both the Chicago Methodist Ministers Association and the Rock River Conference, both of which bodies are on record as opposing the custom. Observe also that the Chicago Church Federation Council, representing all the leading Protestant churches of Chicago, has investigated the condition and taken action as enclosed. Other ministerial bodies have not yet had the facts presented and have thus had no chance to act."

"We have consulted with many able

attorneys and men on the bench in this city, and all agree that the recent decision, opposed as it is by two former decisions by the same body on the same question, cannot stand because it is in violation of fundamental principles of our government, extremely dangerous as a matter of public policy and contrary to the constitution of our State."

LABORERS' WAGE RAISE PROPOSED

Mayor Peters Considers Adviseability of Advance to \$3.50 a Day Beginning April 1, 1919

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters is to consider the advisability of raising the wages of city laborers, janitors and elevator men from \$3 a day to \$3.50, beginning April 1, 1919. Under the regulations of the segregated budget raises in salaries cannot begin until the yearly budget is in operation. It has been decided not to raise salaries or wages except in extreme instances during the fiscal year. Salary raises go into effect with each year's new budget. Councilman Hagan's order, introduced in the City Council Monday, if approved by Mayor Peters, will add several hundreds of thousands of dollars to the city payroll. The wages of city laborers was raised from \$2.50 to \$3 a day on June 1 of last year. This raise was on an order introduced by Councilman Hagan.

Councilman Hagan also introduced an order in the council calling for the appointment of a committee of five citizens to investigate the New York system of maintaining a corps of volunteer firemen who act as auxiliaries in emergencies. The order was referred to the fire commissioner as to the advisability of the system and the need of such a committee.

The council voted perfunctory approval of an act of the Legislature raising the salaries of clerks of courts. The council also accepted a special act of the Legislature which provides for an increase in pay for masters and deputy masters of houses of correction and jails and other officers at penal institutions. This act permits a maximum increase of \$200 and lesser increases according to classification and terms of service.

The council authorized the park and recreation department to extend the thoroughfare improvements in the Fenway by continuing the new pavement from Commonwealth Avenue, at Charlesgate West, to Beacon Street, and from Commonwealth Avenue, at Charlesgate East, to Beacon Street. A balance in the appropriation, amounting to \$10,793, is available for this work.

JUSTICE FOR RUSSIA MEETING IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A justice for Russia meeting will be held in Madison Square Garden tonight to urge recognition of the Soviet Government in Russia and to counteract what the friends of the Soviets in this country claim is a propaganda in America on behalf of a Russian counter-revolution. Those who will attend oppose allied intervention in Russia and declare it would cause immediate chaos there. The Russian Americans who are friendly to the Soviets declare that the alleged counter-revolutionary propaganda here is being aided by Mrs. Emeline Pankhurst and by Vladimir Bourzelski, who, they say, is an agent of Kerensky.

Leaders of many Russian organizations are protesting against the meeting as an attempt to rally the radical and pacifist elements in support of Bolshevism. The chairman will be Dr. Alexander Trachtenberg of the Rand School of Social Science. Samperi Nuorteva, representing the Finnish Red Guard, and Prof. G. V. Lomonosoff, head of the Russian railway mission, and a Kerensky appointee, will be among the speakers.

NEW BRIEF FILED AGAINST MOONEY

Paper Presented to California Governor Opposing His Pardon Asserts Belief He Had Support of German Agencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—In a brief filed with Gov. William D. Stephens on Monday, opposing the granting of a pardon to Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of complicity in the San Francisco Preparedness Day plot, July 22, 1915, District Attorney Charles M. Fickert of San Francisco asserts his belief that Mooney was supported by German agencies.

"There can be no doubt," he says, "that German agents and German money were opposing preparedness in the United States long before the United States declared war. The most vicious opposition to preparedness was found in the paper, The Blast, which made its appearance in San Francisco in January, 1916. Money to support this paper came from some source. What easier source to obtain money, in the light of what is known, than from German agents? The declared objects of the paper were to fight preparedness and to promote anarchy. Germany's direct interest in both cannot be questioned."

"Mooney's direct connection with the establishment and publication of The Blast is shown by documentary evidence that has never been questioned. The agitation in favor of Mooney was probably strongest in Russia. The element in the latter country which was so favorable to Mooney, has proven itself to be only an agency of Germany."

Tracing Mooney's travels from Boston in 1907 through various European countries and Mexico, and again through Europe in 1910, the brief says there is no doubt that he was visiting his anarchistic comrades in Europe, and was sent there on a special mission.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Nathaniel A. Francis of Brookline is circulating papers for the Republican nomination for Congress in the thirteenth Massachusetts district. Mr. Francis was defeated for the nomination for the constitutional convention last year, though he received a good vote. Former Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce of Waltham and Mayor Edwin O. Childs of Newton also are seeking the nomination in the thirteenth district, and it is hinted that Congressman William H. Carter of Needham may reconsider his declination to seek reelection.

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RADCLIFFE'S NEW GATE NEARLY DONE

Memorial to Arthur Gilman.
Near the Site of the Gilman
Private School of Years Ago
Is Rich in Sentiment

BOSTON, Mass.—Simple is the inscription on the sandstone tablet of the Arthur Gilman memorial gate at Radcliffe College in Cambridge, Mass., but "Arthur Gilman, 1837-1909," is rich in sentiment not particularly because the spot occupied by the new gate is near the site of the Gilman private school of years ago, of which Arthur Gilman was the head, but because of what the Gilman idea has meant to the higher education of woman. The original Gilman school building still exists at Radcliffe and is in use but moved from its first location.

It was Arthur Gilman, who in the seventies heard the call with other men of his time to forward the idea of collegiate training for women, the result being the establishment of the Society for Collegiate Instruction for Women, the stepping-stone to the present Radcliffe.

With the practical completion of the new Arthur Gilman gate on the Brattle Street side of the grounds, all but the wrought iron work being in place, students and faculty of Radcliffe are looking forward to other memorial gates and eventually to a complete college wall such as Harvard has. William Fenwick Harris, chairman of the committee on grounds, says that the most ambitious of these plans are lying somewhat quiescent on account of the war, but requested options on sites have been granted to the class of 1913 and to friends and relatives of William Watson Goodwin and J. B. Greenough, whose names also mean much to Radcliffe in the same way as that of Arthur Gilman. The class will honor Miss Mary Coes, who was a dean of the College, and it will erect a gate either on James Street, leading to the colonnade between Agassiz House and the library or on Mason Street between Fay House and the gymnasium.

Although no official dedicatory exercises are in contemplation of the new gate is expected to be completed before commencement on June 19, and the passing to and fro through its archway of those women who have received a higher education is all the dedication sought by those whose admiration and respect for Mr. Gilman took the form of funds for the work.

Mrs. H. O. Houghton, daughter of Mr. Gilman, chose the design for the carved sandstone pineapple figures on the pillars of the gate from the Groombridge place in England, and the iron work tracery above the gate, into which the initials of Mr. Gilman have been skillfully worked, is after similar artistry on the famous Westover estate in Virginia.

The rest of the gate is of rather conventional red tapestry brick, but the ensemble harmonizes with its surroundings, and the Brattle Street path has assumed new dignity in its position as one of the chief entrances to the Radcliffe campus.

OFFICERS AND RESETTLEMENT

LONDON, England.—The report of the committee appointed to consider the resettlement of officers has been approved by the Minister of Reconstruction, and in accordance with its recommendations the Minister of Labor is proceeding to set up a department to be known as the "appointments department," in order to provide advice and assistance to officers and others requiring professional and business appointments on their return to civil life. The headquarters of the department will be at Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2, and will be under the direction of Mr. Charles Home McCall. The department will be represented in the provinces by branch offices.

The professional and business register of the Ministry of Labor and the officers' technical training courses of the Ministry of Munitions will be merged in the new department. With it will be associated two committees, one dealing with questions affecting appointments, and the other with questions of training. The former committee will comprise representatives of the principal professional and business organizations, together with representatives of ex-officers and of the government departments concerned.

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cerned. Local committees similarly composed will be associated with the department's provincial offices. The training committee will be an inter-departmental committee jointly appointed by the Ministry of Labor and the educational and other departments interested, including the Board of Agriculture and Ministry of Pensions, and the chairman will be nominated by the Board of Education. It will contain representatives of the universities and other educational organizations, as well as representatives of commerce and industry. With the advice and assistance of these committees the department will endeavor to find suitable appointments of a professional and business character for ex-officers and others requiring them, and either directly, or through the educational departments, will also endeavor to arrange facilities for those who wish to undergo courses of instruction either of a general or technical character.

The War Office and the Admiralty are giving their fullest assistance to the new department, and the Ministry of Pensions, who are responsible, subject to certain conditions, for the training and employment of disabled and invalided officers, are working in close cooperation with it. Arrangements have been made for the interchange of information with the appointments boards of the universities throughout the kingdom, and with other affiliated bodies, and it is hoped to extend these arrangements to other professional organizations. The India Office committee, which endeavors to place disabled and invalided officers in communication with likely employers in India and the eastern colonies, is also cooperating with the department.

It has been arranged that every officer shall be provided with information as to the facilities for obtaining appointments by the department, which will, therefore, be in a position to bring to the notice of employers, who may have vacancies to fill, particulars of candidates from every part of the kingdom. On relinquishing his commission each officer will have been supplied with a form on which he can state his wishes as to assistance in finding subsequent employment, his qualifications and so forth.

No fees are charged either to the applicants for appointments or to employers. Further information may be obtained from the Ministry of Labor, Appointments Department, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

C. A. ELLIS RESUMES HIS CONCERT PLANS

BOSTON, Mass.—Returning today from Sioux City, Ia., after closing the tour of Mme. Geraldine Farrar, the soprano, Charles A. Ellis took up preparations for his concerts of next season. He has retired from the management of the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but he will continue his other enterprises. He will give courses, as formerly, in Worcester and Springfield, Mass., and in Pittsburgh, Pa. He will maintain, too, a considerable Boston program, managing the season which the Chicago Opera Company gives here, taking charge of the Boston visit of the Paris Conservatory Orchestra and remaining associated with L. H. Mudgett in the Sunday afternoon recitals in Symphony Hall.

Furthermore, he will direct the tour of Mme. Melba and will handle any concerts which Mme. Farrar may give. He is not expected to present Mr. Paderewski, who is engaged in war work.

NEWSPAPER MEN CONTROL PUBLICITY

TOPEKA, Kan.—Some of the candidates for the Republican nomination for governor and United States senator are complaining just now over a lack of publicity. It so happens that two of the candidates for governor and three of the candidates for the United States Senate are the owners of newspapers. As a result, there was a sharp alignment of newspaper editors generally over the State as soon as the men actually came out into the campaign and the other candidates were left high and dry without any newspapers in which to carry on the campaign.

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LIGHT THROWN ON KRUGER TELEGRAM

Sir Valentine Chirol Contributes to London Paper an Interesting Account of Kaiser's Notorious Message

LONDON, England.—Sir Valentine Chirol, during many years foreign editor of The Times, contributed a deeply interesting account to The Times of the notorious telegram dispatched by Kaiser Wilhelm II to President Kruger, 22 years ago. At the time Sir Valentine was the correspondent of The Times in Berlin, and, being a master of German as he is of French, enjoyed exceptional opportunities of studying and understanding German policy.

The Foreign Secretary (Baron von Marschall) had already warned him to look out for squalls as the German Government intended to give the British Government a lesson. He was therefore hardly surprised when on the day of publication in January, 1896, he was summoned to the Berlin Foreign Office, where he received from Baron von Marschall this very different account of a document to the popular legend which attributed this piece of calculated Anglophobia to an unpremeditated Imperial impulse.

"He himself at once laid stress upon the gravity of the action taken by the Emperor with the complete concurrence of the Chancellor, and also, he added, his own (Baron von Marschall's). The moment had arrived when it became necessary for Germany to give England a plain warning that she was deeply interested in South African affairs and in the maintenance of the Dutch Republic, and therefore intended to make her voice heard and listened to. The Imperial telegram was no mere impulsive expression of sympathy with a kindred people, but an action of State—eine Staatsaktion—which His Majesty had invested with special significance by putting it in the form of an 'all-highest' message addressed direct to the President of the South African Republic. Baron von Marschall wished me to understand this quite clearly, as, though he was as anxious as ever to preserve the friendliest possible relations between Germany and England, he felt that for very reason it was most important that the British public should not be left under any misapprehension as to the meaning of what had happened and the unfortunate consequences that the tendency of British statesmen to ignore German interests would involve. The situation had been fully discussed at a special Council of Ministers, presided over by the Emperor who had himself prepared the draft of the telegram to President Kruger. (I learned subsequently, on very good authority, that the Emperor's original draft had contained a still more threatening passage which was ultimately omitted at the instance of the Chancellor, who was then Prince Hohenlohe.)

"Baron von Marschall, whose manner was throughout quite frank and friendly, as I indeed always found him to be, having been away from Berlin in the Far East during a good many months of 1895, I found the atmosphere so heavy with unfriendliness to England on my return that I had warned The Times privately to look out for squalls from the Wilhelmstrasse. The Emperor's telegram to

President Kruger was all the more significant as Sir Edward Malet, who had just retired from the British Embassy in Berlin after 12 years' tenure of the office, had warned Prince Hohenlohe, when taking leave of him, very earnestly, though speaking merely in his private capacity as an old and tried friend of Germany, that the one serious cloud on the horizon of Anglo-German relations appeared to him to be the disposition in certain responsible quarters in Berlin to interfere in South Africa—an interference which would be deeply resented both by the British Government and the British people.

"As he was fated to do again and again, the Emperor miscalculated on that occasion the psychological moment. We speedily composed our differences with the United States over the Venezuelan question, on which the German Government had built great expectations. The immediate mobilization of our flying squadron showed the temper of the British nation. Portugal stoutly refused a right of way through Lorenzo Marques to the German naval detachment which was under orders to proceed to Pretoria as an earnest of German support for President Kruger.

"Germany's attempt to secure the diplomatic complicity of France and Russia elicited no response, though Baron Holstein went so far as to warn me, and to suggest that I should get his warning conveyed to the British Foreign Office, that never since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century had England stood in greater danger of a formidable coalition against her. The 'lesson' in the sense contemplated by William II, when he dispatched his telegram to President Kruger, turned out a complete failure. More's the pity that it failed also to make any permanent impression upon our rulers, whose easy optimism required many more 'lessons' of a similar kind before they began to realize the true inwardness of Germany's 'higher policy toward this country.'

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FORTY-FIVE OBJECTORS GET LONG SENTENCES

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Sentences of life imprisonment were imposed by a court-martial yesterday upon 45 conscientious objectors who had refused to wear army uniforms. The sentences were reduced to 25 years each by Brigadier-General J. P. O'Neill at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas.

The men are nearly all from Oklahoma and members of the Mennonite faith. Some of the Mennonites have refused to bear arms, but donned the uniform and accepted work in non-combatant units. The men who were tried refused to put on the uniform and refused to work in any capacity connected with the army.

The trial was held Friday and Saturday and no evidence was offered by the defense beyond the statement that the men were of a religious faith which forbade the use of arms. None of the defendants offered any explanation of their failure to obey the command to put on uniforms.

AUTO DRIVER ARRAIGNED

PALMER, Mass.—Stanislaw Grele of Windsor Locks, Conn., arraigned in the district court, Monday, on a charge of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor, was released on \$500 bail, his case to be continued next Monday. Grele ran into a tree in Palmer Center Sunday evening.

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SUFFOLK JAIL INQUIRY IS URGED

Councilman Hagan Sees in Jury Report Further Attempt of Sheriff to Get a New Residence

BOSTON, Mass.—An investigation of the conditions at the Suffolk County jail, by an unpaid committee of three or five citizens is demanded by Councilman Henry E. Hagan, and he proposes to press the order he introduced in the Boston City Council on Monday afternoon. Mr. Hagan declared that the report last Friday of the grand jury, describing conditions at the jail as impossible, was a reflection on the City Council and an attempt of the sheriff to get a new residence built there under guise of the necessity of a hospital wing to the jail on the site of the present sheriff's house.

The order introduced by Councilman Hagan was referred to the committee on penal institutions. Mr. Hagan declared that he did not intend to rest until the whole matter of jail conditions, need for a sheriff's house and hospital had been thoroughly threshed out.

The report for the Suffolk County grand jury is held at City Hall to be merely advisory. It declares that a hospital is necessary, and the sheriff has planned to erect the hospital on the site of the sheriff's house, which he declares unfit for occupancy. He asks the city and county to build a new sheriff's house on another part of the jail yard.

The plan as laid out by the present incumbent of the sheriff's office comprehends the erection of combined hospital, executive offices, assembly and dining room at a cost of \$132,500 and the erection of a house for the sheriff in another part of the jail yard and isolated completely from the jail structure at a cost of \$17,500.

The grand jury visited the jail, according to custom and Foreman Joseph V. King, and Secretary George C. Shea, clerk of the grand jury, signed the report which was handed to the district attorney on Friday. The grand jury also visited the House of Correction on Deer Island and the State Prison at Charlestown. Better conditions are reported to exist in the last two institutions.

The report as made by the grand jury recalls, so men at City Hall declare, the argument made by Sheriff Kellher before the Boston City Council in December, 1917. It is held that the report is very similar: in the assembling of the facts.

No mention is made in the report of the grand jury that the original plan and the appropriation voted by the City Council on Jan. 29, last, involves the borrowing of \$17,500 for erection of a new house for the sheriff. It was brought out at that time that attorneys had been able to find no law requiring the county to house its sheriff. The finance commission asked the council to delay its action but with haste which has been commented upon as unusual the measure was forced through with scant delay. The then Mayor Curley signed the order for \$150,000. Since that time the order has been pigeonholed as Mayor Peters

LINEMEN'S CASE REOPENING SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—In a letter from the officers of Electrical Workers Union 104, Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, was told that only his reopening of the case of the electrical linemen in their demands for a standard wage of \$4 a day and other betterments can prevent the strike ordered for Thursday morning, which, if carried out, would throw many cities and towns in darkness.

Among the companies involved are the Edison, Quincy, Tenney Service, which includes Revere, Winthrop, Malden and Melrose; Cambridge, Milford, Marlboro, Charlestown and the Fred T. Ley. These companies supply light to scores of places in their suburbs. The union leaders in their letter sent to Mr. Endicott declare that he did not decide on all the points of the case laid before him by the wage committee.

UNIFORM CASE HEARING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Capt. Louis E. Smith of the United States Boy Scout organization was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes on Monday charged with wearing the uniform of a captain in the United States Army. He waived examination and was held in \$1000 bail, and was instructed to immediately don civilian clothes. In default of bail he was committed to the East Cambridge jail.

SUSPECT IS ARRESTED
Service of the United Press Associations
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—William S. Brundage, who claimed to have found a plot against the Black Rock naval reserve station last Monday morning when his sudden appearance, according to his story, caused three men to run and throw away a bundle containing a dynamite bomb, was taken in charge by the government today. He is charged with having explosives in his possession without obtaining a government permit.

MASONS TO AID NAVY RECRUITS

Illinois Grand Lodge Asks for Permission to Establish a Recreation Center at Great Lakes Training Station

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Masons of Illinois have decided to erect a Masonic building and establish a recreation center at the United States Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill. This action has been determined upon by the committee for national defense of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Illinois. Formal application has been made, which has been forwarded to the Navy Department, and as soon as the department grants the request, building operations will begin, says the Masonic Chronicle.

Commenting editorially on this step, under the caption "A Good Start—Now Speed Up," the Chronicle says in part:

"Owing to the unsettled conditions and the hurry and haste in making war preparations, how to help and do it effectively has been a great problem for the Grand Lodge officials, and it may be that delay was the wise course to pursue."
"What to do and the way to do it now seems clear. It has been decided that the place to begin is at Great Lakes, and if the Masons of Illinois will contribute as liberally to the Grand Lodge as they have to the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross it will not be long before they can point with pride to the part taken by the fraternity of this State in helping to win the war. The erection of a building at Great Lakes is only a beginning. Camp Grant needs a building and an organization to assist the men who are offering their lives for the nation."

GRAIN PRICES IN BRITAIN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Under an amending order issued by the Food Controller, Clause No. 9 of the Grain (Prices) Order, 1917, is canceled as from May 15. The effect of this amendment is, first, that from May 15 the prices of home-grown wheat, rye, barley and oats, whether sold for the purpose of seed or otherwise, must not exceed the maximum prices set out in the order, and, secondly, that grain bought before that date specifically for the purpose of seed may be used for any other lawful purpose.

A Host of People in This Town Are Coming to Geuting's for Women's



WHITE SHOES

There seems no limit to the variety of models in Oxfords and pumps, and in every material, from genuine China buck and washable kid down to Geuting's famous white "Kid-Kloth" that so closely rivals buck in appearance, wears better, is more shape-holding and much more economical.

Big assortment of White for Growing Girls, Boys and Children, for Play and Dress Wear.

Wonderful Assortments of Oxfords and Pumps—Tan and Black, at \$6

It is part of the Geuting Idea to not only create beautiful shoes, but to produce them at popular prices. That's why you can choose here from thousands of Oxfords and pumps in all sizes. In tan, black or patent; all kinds, at \$6.

Pure Thread Silk Stockings, leather shades and novelties—\$1.50

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INDIVIDUAL GOWNS
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Mechanical Dumping Bodies for Auto Trucks
APPLY TO ANY MAKE CHASSIS
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NEW MODELS
Suitable to all figures.
Prices \$1 to \$18.
Silk and Muslin Underwear, Silk Petticoats and Stockings, Negligees, Robes, etc.
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SCHOOL CHANGES AT CAMP DEVENS

According to Advices From
Washington Officers' Training
Will Be Held at Other Camps
After Close of Present Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—According to advices received from Washington, the fourth officers' training school will be the last held here, as the War Department has set aside five replacement camps for subsequent schools. These schools will be for training infantry regiments and artillery forces, and some will be used as firing centers. These schools will be located at the following camps: Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.; Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.; Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; and at Camp Doniphan, Ft. Sill, Okla. It is also contemplated carrying on similar training work at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., and at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

United States Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. of New York, a member of the Senate Military Committee, was a visitor here on Monday. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and made a tour of the camp escorted by army officials.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, is attending the graduation of his son, Duncan Hodges, at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Lieut. Amos G. Merry and Lieut. Robert P. Osborne of the three hundred fourth infantry regiment have been ordered to report to the president of Tufts College at Medford, Mass., for duty in connection with the military organization, instruction, and administration of drafted men who are to be enrolled there.

Members of L. company, three hundred and third infantry regiment, will give an exhibition, entitled "A Day in Camp," at Roughwood, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Dane at Chestnut Hill, Mass., next Saturday afternoon.

The event will be under the auspices of the Brookline Special Aid Society of the Brookline Council of National Defense, and it also will be participated in by boy and girl scout organizations.

Seventeen men who failed to qualify for commissions in the third officers' training camp held here have received commissions in the quarter-master department.

According to an order just issued, the drilling of men on the roads of the cantonment is prohibited, this custom having its inception during the winter when there was no other available place for this work.

Work at the fourth officers' training school is progressing well, and the men are now devoting every energy to acquiring the instruction which the organization offers. The course is of a most intensive nature, and the officers are drilling the men in every detail which will be of service to them when they are finally overseas.

Soldiers in Farm Work

Plans Made to Continue Their War Risk Assessments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The war risk insurance assessments of soldiers who are engaged in agricultural pursuits and who have been granted furloughs for this purpose will be paid by the United States Government during the time they are in such service, according to an announcement received today by Capt. Thomas J. Johnston, in charge of the insurance bureau at Northeastern Department, U. S. A., headquarters. Soldiers who take up this line of work will receive no pay from the government while they are so employed, but will have whatever remuneration they may receive from the farmer by whom they are employed.

Several soldiers in the department are now at work on the farms, but if their organization should be ordered overseas, they are instructed to report immediately to their division commander. Only corporals, sergeants, and privates are available for agricultural work, men of higher rank being prohibited from performing such duty.

Battalion Sergt.-Maj. Leo A. Spillane addressed a large gathering in Medford, Mass., on Monday night, speaking on the advantage of war risk insurance, allowances, allotments, and compensations under the auspices of the Home Library Association of that town. The meeting was held in the Armory, and considerable information was given which will be helpful to enlisted men and their families. A vote of thanks was given Sergeant-Major Spillane at the close of the evening. On Thursday night, Sergeant-Major Spillane will address a company of drafted men who are receiving preliminary training under the United States Guards in Chelsea.

Alexander Kennedy has been appointed private first class, in the war risk insurance department, taking the place of James Burns, who has been promoted to sergeant.

Lieut.-Col. A. S. Went, states that there is need of men with mechanical ability to train for service in the United States Guards. Men who are unavailable for overseas duty will be accepted, and any candidates should report at the army recruiting station, 3 Tremont Row, Boston. Auto mechanics, motorcycleists, patrol drivers, and drivers for light trucks are especially desired.

Lieut.-Col. Paul Azan at the head of the French military mission in the United States was a guest of Frederick Prince at his estate at Prides Crossing

today at luncheon, other military officials also being in attendance.

This evening Lieutenant-Colonel Azan is having for Washington, D. C., where he will remain for a week, several conferences with French attaches and United States army officials having been planned in connection with the work at the various training camps within the jurisdiction of Lieutenant-Colonel Azan.

French Soldiers for Parade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—A delegation of the famous "Blue Devils" from France is due to arrive in Boston on Thursday morning, remaining in the city until Friday night. Every man has won the war cross, and Lieutenant Le Moel, the commanding officer, also wears the Cross of the Legion of Honor in addition to five honor stripes. The soldiers will participate in the big War Savings parade on Friday and a suitable program is being arranged to make their stay in Boston a notable one.

The men received their name from the Germans early in the war owing to their blue uniforms and their courage. Nearly all of the men were peasant lads. Every man represents a different regiment, and most of them have five or six chevrons denoting their service.

The soldiers visited many of the large cities of the United States and are being sent through the training camps in the East and Middle West in order to ascertain what training America is giving her men. They wear dark blue uniforms, black berets (a sort of Tam-o'-Shanter cap), and black spiral puttees.

Lieut. Roger Cluzau of the famous Fourth Zouaves and Lieutenant Podvin are members of the party, and also Lieut. Marcel Levis, who for some time was confined in a German prison camp.

New Hampshire Sends 11,583

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—A total of 11,583 New Hampshire men is engaged in war service, according to figures given out by the Committee on Public Safety. Many others, the committee announces, are known to have enlisted, but have not been definitely located. It is believed the total number of men in the service will exceed 12,000.

Colonel Cutting in Guards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Col. Frank F. Cutting has accepted a first-lieutenant in the new United States Guards. He commanded the fifth infantry for a number of years, being succeeded in that command by Col. Willis W. Stover, and he has been superintendent of the Commonwealth Armory since its completion. He participated in the Spanish War, commanding the Malden, Mass., company of the fifth infantry.

VALUE OF AMERICAN DOLLAR ABROAD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Franklin Escher of New York, a financial expert, told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee today that immediate steps should be taken to stabilize the value of the American dollar abroad. There was no real reason, he said, for the dollar being at a discount in Spain, adding that a better rate of interest to foreign banks would assist in maintaining the dollar's value.

The hearings were conducted in connection with the bill of Senator Owen of Oklahoma, providing for the establishment of a foreign exchange bank under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND QUESTION OF TAXES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A request that public utilities be placed in a separate class for taxation was made to the House Ways and Means Committee today by Philip H. Gadsden of Charleston, S. C. While the general volume of business had increased with the war, the earnings of utility corporations, particularly street-car lines, had fallen off, he said.

S. C. Pirie of Chicago said that under the present law firms were paying more in taxes than were corporations. He asked that inequalities be removed. John W. Badford of New York urged government control of the corporations as a means of reaching a fairer basis of taxation.

COST OF AIRPLANES

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Regarding the cost of airplanes, the Kansas City Times gives an idea in the following editorial:

If the figures given out by the House Committee on Military Affairs are correct, the cost of airplanes is proving much less than had been expected. Compared to foreign aviation motors, the Liberty Twelve at \$5000 is a bargain. One of the French motors of less than half the horsepower of the Liberty is costing \$7000 to build. That is because the Liberty is made to so large an extent by machinery, while the foreign motors depend on hand work.

An airplane with a 400-horsepower motor complete at \$10,000 would have been regarded as out of the question a few years ago. The job of building the plane itself is one requiring the most careful and delicate of workmanship. Much of the wood from which a plane comes must be thrown away. Great strength in combination with lightness of material cannot be obtained without much care.

It may be that the Hughes inquiry will reveal waste and extravagance and possibly graft. Certainly, after the charges that have been made, the men involved could not afford to evade an inquiry. But it is only fair to say that the men most familiar with the situation, while expecting the disclosure of mistakes and of bad organization, would be greatly surprised if wrongdoing should be found.

PRESIDENT SENDS GREETING TO LABOR

He Recognizes and Praises the
Patriotic Support Given by
Its Organizations to the War
Program of the Nation

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today telegraphed the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance of Labor and Democracy in convention in St. Paul, Minn., urging renewed efforts of labor in support of the war program. No controversy between capital and labor should be permitted to interfere with prosecution of the war, the President said, until every instrumentality set up by the government had been employed to settle it.

To Mr. Conyers he telegraphed: "Please convey to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic support which the members of your organization have given to the war program of the nation in the past year, not only in the trenches and on the battlefield, where so many of our younger men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and shipyards and workshops of the country, where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen."

"We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, assured now that no intrigues of the enemy can ever divide our unity by means of those industrial quarrels and class dissensions which he had tried so diligently to foment. In these days of trial and self-sacrifice the American workingman is bearing his share of the national burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom, which America is fighting to establish, his place will be as honored and his service as gratefully esteemed."

The President's telegram to Mr. Maisel said: "The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has, by its earnest hope for a successful convention that will give added strength to future activities. Called into being to combat ignorance and misunderstanding, skillfully played upon by disloyal influences, your organization has done a great and necessary work. It has united materially in promoting the unity that proceeds from exact understanding and is today a valid and important part of the machinery that coordinates the energies of America in the prosecution of a just and righteous war."

"The war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France, and ill-considered or unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it. No controversy between capital and labor should be suffered to interrupt it until every instrumentality set up by the government for its amicable settlement has been employed and its intermediation heeded to the utmost; and the government has set up instrumentalities wholly fair and adequate. And this duty to avoid such interruptions of essential rights rests upon the employer as imperatively as upon the workman. No man can afford to do injustice at any time, but at this time justice is the essence of national defense, and contests for any sort of advantage that at other times would be justified may now jeopardize the very life of the nation."

Demands Made by Labor

Report of Executive Committee at
Federation Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The opening day of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, on Monday, marked as it was by a spirit of conciliation with employers during war times, brought to light one of the most interesting documents published since the British labor party made its sweeping demands of two months ago on the politicians in power in Great Britain. That the federation believes a situation similar to that which exists in England, where the labor element holds the balance of power, is to be brought about in the United States, is indicated by the report of its executive committee, submitted to the convention on Monday afternoon.

Theories of the observer who entered the convention hall with the thought that the growing amity between capital and labor was a forerunner of the end of class strife at the war's end, were offset by a perusal of this report. It set forth: "That in this crisis, with labor vital to the production of war necessities, no strike should be inaugurated which could not be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line in France. That ships, ammunition and other products be provided by workers who in war production are a part of the fighting force."

That grievous industrial wrongs still exist. That equal representation on boards, committees and commissions, equal representation with employers on agencies passing on labor questions, with the placing in charge of all labor problems of production a highly trained labor man, should be granted labor.

That those contributing to production should have a part in its control, every worker having a right to be free from voidable uncertainties of employment.

The committee also demanded that a committee of workers should meet regularly with managers in shops to confer over matters of production, and that this committee should have a right to appeal from foreman or general manager to the corporation president. High praise was given to President

Wilson as a friend of democracy and of justice to the craftsman's cause.

An effort was made to pass resolutions urging President Wilson to take over the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In the absence of H. B. Perham, president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, this was defeated, but it will come up for reconsideration later.

**DIPLOMAS FOR
1800 ENGINEERS**

Wentworth Confers Honors Upon
Members of One Hundred
and First Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Diplomas for the 1800 members of the one hundred and first engineering regiment of Massachusetts, now in France, were officially presented by the Wentworth Institute at its commencement exercises this morning. They were accepted by Henry M. Williams in behalf of the regiment. Mr. Williams is executive chairman of the First Corps Cadet Veteran Association. When this regiment departed for Europe each man was given a miniature certificate by the institute to take with him as the more or less unofficial recognition of the engineer training taken at Wentworth.

The institute also conferred certificates upon 225 graduates of 17 courses, the presentation being made by George Wigglesworth, president of the board of directors. William J. Leitch was awarded the one-year high scholarship medal and Charles E. Flanders, the two-year; the first being in the course of steam and electric power practice and the second winner in the plumbing course.

The Commencement exercises were opened by an address by Captain Kehoe from Camp Devens, who depicted something of what it means to be in the service. This afternoon's program was made up of a military review by the Wentworth Institute Training Detachment and by an exhibition drill of the military engineering unit.

The detachment is a body of 500 soldiers sent to the institute by the government to get the special training for engineers' service. This one is one of the first that have been sent to the various technical institutions. On June 15 Wentworth will receive another detachment of 250.

Arthur L. Williston, principal of the institute, has been appointed by the government as educational district director of New England to oversee all of the technical instruction given by the schools to the troops. And it is expected that soon there will be 100,000 soldiers in the United States getting this kind of engineer training.

The military engineering unit is composed of those who are in Class I of Newton, member Gas and Electric Light Commission; Jesse B. Baxter of Milton, member Commission on Waterways and Public Lands; Willard Howland of Chelsea, member Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

July 5, James P. Magenis of Dedham, member Finance Commission of the city of Boston (vacancy already exists).

July 30, William C. Adams of Boston, commissioner on fisheries and game.

**SECRETARY DANIELS
SEES LESSON IN WAR**

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va.—Speaking here today at commencement exercises of the University of Virginia, Secretary Daniels declared that good would come out of the world war, in that it would teach the lesson that "the rule of force must be resisted; and will be resisted successfully at every cost and at the supremest sacrifice."

"We shall pay heavy toll before victory comes," he said, "but all is not staked on a single battle. The Prussian power may bend here or break there, but they fight against the ideals of freedom and justice. These, enforced by the willingness to sacrifice by 21 nations, are stronger than all the batteries of Krupp, all the aircraft of Zeppelin, all the strategy of von Hindenburg, and more invincible than all the undersea assassins of von Tirpitz."

SHIPPING NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Four vessels arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish and two with flatfish. The fresh fish arrivals were: The schooner Hortense, 23,200 pounds; Genesta, 26,000; Frances S. Grady, 20,000; Gertrude De Costa, 104,500.

The flatfish arrivals were: The schooner Marian, 7500 soles and 1000 dabs, the Matthew S. Greer, 19,000 soles and 10,200 dabs. The schooner Edith Thompson arrived last Monday with 5400 pounds of cod, 1000 halibut and 1000 catfish.

Wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$10.33; 14.32, market cod \$6.75, haddock \$8.11, and steak pollock at \$7.66.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The schooner Flora L. Oliver arrived here this morning with 190,000 pounds of fresh fish. The schooners Mettacom, Higo and one other arrived from the South with about 2000 pounds of fresh mackerel in all. One of the small boats arrived with 30 barrels of fresh large herring.

FEDERAL MANAGER NAMED

Service of the United Press Associations
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Edward J. Pearson has been named federal manager of the New Haven and Central New England roads. Headquarters of both roads are to be maintained at New Haven. Headquarters of the Central New England are now at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GOVERNOR MC CALL BACK AT HIS DESK

Nomination for Boston Licensing
Board Is Given Considerable
Attention by Executive Who
Withholds Applicants' Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall was back at the State House today, after his trip to North Carolina, and found on his desk a large number of applications from political office-seekers for the many appointments that must soon be made. Among these appointments, the Governor must make a nomination for the Boston Licensing Board, and he gave considerable attention to this question today.

He stated that there are several applications for the licensing board, the term of Josiah S. Dean, who was appointed to the place by former Gov. Eugene N. Foss, having expired on June 3. The Governor did not care to make public the names of the applicants, the only name thus far actively mentioned being that of Cornelius A. Parker, a Boston lawyer, who has the backing of the good government interests and social workers.

The Governor was waited upon this afternoon by several Boston citizens who advocated a change in the personnel of the licensing board.

The delegation included David M. Claghorn of the Y. M. C. A.; Herbert C. Parsons, deputy probation commissioner; John F. Moors and Godfrey Cabot.

The Governor also said he had been actively considering appointments for the new boards of public trustees for the Boston Elevated and the Bay State street railways. He did not expect to send the Elevated nomination to the Executive Council at its regular meeting on Wednesday, since the road has not yet filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth its formal acceptance of the Public Control Act, passed in the closing days of the Legislature. The Elevated stockholders have voted to accept the act, but formal notice must be given before it can become fully operative.

Aside from the places created by the recent Legislature, the Governor also has to fill places made vacant within a few weeks by the expiration of tenure of present incumbents as follows:

June 25, James W. Synan of Pittsfield, member Massachusetts Highway Commission.
July 1, Elmer L. Curtiss of Hingham, chairman Civil Service Commission; Frederick J. Macleod of Cambridge, chairman Public Service Commission (to be reorganized); Alonzo R. Wood of Newton, member Gas and Electric Light Commission; Jesse B. Baxter of Milton, member Commission on Waterways and Public Lands; Willard Howland of Chelsea, member Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

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**GOVERNOR TO ACT
ON ANTI-LOAFING LAW**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall stated today that he considered the enactment by the Legislature of the Greenwood Anti-Loafer Law made it mandatory for him to issue a proclamation, under its provisions, declaring that an emergency exists making it imperative for all able men between 18 and 50 to become usefully employed for at least 36 hours every week, during the period of the war. He is expected to issue the proclamation soon, and it will become effective in 30 days following its promulgation.

OVERLAND LIMITED RETURNS

OMAHA, Neb.—Showing how far peace extravaganzas could be carried, the Omaha World-Herald says in an editorial:

"So more than 25 years ago there was but one transcontinental train over the Union Pacific between Omaha and Oakland, and it was known as the Overland Limited."

"Since the completion of the first through route from the Missouri River to the Pacific Coast in 1869, there always has been one crack train on that run, but as the unbridled competition grew, so did the number of trains, not only on the Union Pacific, but on all lines. Rivalry as to goodness of equipment and fancy frills and furnishings brought about remarkable changes in the aspect of these trains, so that when we became involved in the great war there was a steady procession of sumptuous caravans

each way over the plains lines—hour after hour of every day."

The United States Government is now controlling the railroads, and the immediate result if this control has been the establishment of a traffic system in vogue a quarter of a century ago—one through fast train to and from the coast.

Monday morning the first new Overland Limited leaves the Omaha Union Station for the West—just as it did so long ago. It will be a modern train in every respect—but will be long and full of revenue. There will be no extra fare. The equipment will be the best in service, but by its new birth at least two other famous Union Pacific trains have been put out of business.

Seventy years ago the Overland Limited was a stage coach. Later it became a big, consolidated through train. Still later it was an "extra-fare de luxe"—and now it is back where it started from—just a good, common-sense carrier with a proper amount of comfort, a little luxury—but efficiency and revenue to burn!

It is the opinion of railroad officials, that the day of lavish expenditure for "lally-gag" luxury in travel has passed for good and all.

The new Overland Limited, which leaves Omaha for the West Monday morning, represents the first step of a sensible and conservative economy in rail passenger service, and is being duplicated on every line in the country.

**MOUNT HOLYOKE
HAS ITS EXERCISES**

Gift of \$1500 From Graduating
Class Announced as Degree Is
Conferred on 186 Members

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—A gift of \$1500 to Mount Holyoke College by members of the graduating class was announced at the commencement exercises today. The young women raised this sum by imposing a slight tax on each member of the class and by reducing the cost of customary festivities.

The commencement address was delivered by Dr. George E. Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon 186 members of the senior class.

The following received the degree of Master of Arts: Miss Ruth L. Crane, Machias, Me.; Miss Alice L. Halligan, Springfield; Miss Margaret P. Russell, Sagaponack, N. Y.; Miss Regina E. Stokhausen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Louise Kelly, Franklin, N. H.; and Miss Ida H. Inman, Springfield.

Fifty-four members of the graduating class have been taking war emergency courses.

Ivy and Step Exercises Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Formal announcement of honors bestowed by Mt. Holyoke College was made by President Woolley at Monday's commencement exercises, and the grove, ivy and step exercises and the alumni meeting completed the program of the day. In the evening "Pomander Walk" was presented by the dramatic Club in Chapin Auditorium, one of the most successful performances in the history of the college.

Immediately after the grove exercises the class went to Student Alumni Hall for the ivy exercises. The entire senior class gathered on the steps while Mary B. Lantine Hume of Springfield gave the ivy oration. Miss Hume was chosen for this honor by a unanimous vote of the class. After the oration the class sang the ivy song, which was especially written for the occasion by Miss Mabel Martin of West Springfield. The ivy was planted by Miss Ruth Sonn of Jersey City, president of the senior class, and Miss Catherine Blakeslee of Springfield, vice-president of the class.

At the luncheon the class of 1868, the class which is having its 50-year reunion, was presented with the alumni cup. This cup is presented each year to the class having the largest percentage of its members present at the reunion.

NEW THRIFT CLUB

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—One of the many new thrift clubs is named the Pershing Limit Club, and the Pittsburgh Post says in the following editorial:

One of the most forceful appeals of the war saving stamp campaign is that of the Pershing Limit Club, qualification for membership in which is investment in thrift certificates to the highest mark set for individuals. It is founded on the idea that as the forces of Pershing are going to the limit in serving their countrymen, the folks at home, the beneficiaries, should go to the limit in doing what is expected of them. The limit in thrift stamp buying for those who have the money is now about \$34 for certificates that will have a value of \$1000 at maturity Jan. 1, 1923.

The organization is as much for those who can buy stamps only in small amounts as for those whose incomes enable them to go the \$1000 limit. Each individual should buy to the extent of his ability. Whether this is \$5 or \$100 or several hundreds it will make him a member of the Pershing Limit movement; adoption of the plan—and all should adopt it—will guarantee success for the campaign and help to hasten the end of kaiserism.

ROTARY CLUB OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Arthur W. Blackman has been elected president of the Boston Rotary Club. The other officers elected are: Charles H. Simons, vice-president; Bancroft L. Goodwin, treasurer; John M. Phillips, secretary, and Fred M. Blanchard, Allen M. Cady, L. T. Collins, F. A. Countway and Clifford P. Nutting, directors.

TECH STUDENTS RECEIVE DEGREES

For First Time in Fifty Years the
Institute Sends Out Its Senior
Class Without Formal Com-
mencement Exercises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—For the first time in 50 years, no formal commencement exercises marked the graduation today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 275 students receiving their degrees without ceremony. Four received the degree D. Ph., 17 the degree M. S., and 254 the degree B. S.

One of the interesting features connected with the graduation is that of the seniors who were candidates for degrees only two failed to pass, an evidence of the seriousness with which the young men regarded their work.

There has been such call for skilled engineers that since January, and in fact since December last, the students have been accepting military work or work in war industries almost as fast as they have finished their course, and to aid them in getting into the service of the country the faculty has demanded neither the fulfillment of any set time of study, and has excused them from the usual requirements of thesis work.

There was the usual gathering of alumni at the institute this afternoon, for a word one with another and to witness special drills of the army and navy aviators on the field between the educational buildings and the Walker Memorial.

Technology is by no means deserted, despite the fact that the school year closes regularly today. There are already registered for the summer school, which began its sessions yesterday, some three hundred students. The new radio school began its work at the same time as well as the intensive school in naval architecture, while the government aviation schools are running in full numbers. Somewhere about fifteen hundred men are today studying at the institute.

Following are the names of those who received the degree of doctor of philosophy: William August Felsing, Cambridge; Edgar Stanley Freed, Boston; Arthur Webster Kenney, Dorchester; Walter Lucius Whitehead, Fryeburg, Me.

The masters of science degree was awarded to the following:

Course I. Civil engineering—Yu Ching Yu, Hupeh, China.
Course II. Mechanical engineering—Homer Ch'uen-cheng Ling, B. A., S. B. Amoy, China; Harold Luther Smith, B. S., Rochester, N. Y.
Course III. Mining engineering and metallurgy—Kwei Lun Hsueh, E. M., Wush, China.
Course IV. Architecture—Robert Murray Blackall, A. B., S. B., Watertown.
Course V. Chemistry—Edward Zeltzuchs, B. S., Cambridge.
Course VI. Electrical engineering—George Abbot 2d, B. A., B. S., Laramie, Wyo.; Peppin Leary Carroll, U. S. N. M. S. (as of class of 1917), Minden, La.; Wendell Potter Monroe, B. S., Muskogee, Okla.

Course VII. Biology and public health—Joseph Herzstein, S. B., New York, N. Y.

Course X. Chemical engineering—James Alexander Beattie, Boston.

Aeronautical engineering—William Goss Brown, S. B., Rye Beach, N. H.; Carl Brown Harper, A. B., B. S., Elkins, W. Va.; Charles Hsi Chiang, M. E., Foochow, China; Shou-Heng Huang, S. E., Yang Chow, China; Zeng-Tse Wong, Shanghai, China.

Without course classification—Edwin Eugene Aldrin, A. B., Worcester.

CHARGES OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In answer to the charges of the Federal Trade Commission that the Standard Oil Company of New York was guilty of violating the Clayton Act by acquiring the controlling shares of the Magnolia Petroleum Company.

Attorneys for the company before the commission today denied the

ARMOUR'S OFFER OF PREFERRED STOCK

Change of Viewpoint Seen in Proposed Issue of \$60,000,000 of Six Per Cent Debenture Bonds to Provide Fresh Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The decision of Armour & Co. to issue stock to the public, indicates a larger sense of the relation of the great meat packing concern to the public. Armour stock up to the present time has been held very closely within the Armour circle. It also indicates a large increase in the capitalization of the packing house which at present stands at \$100,000,000.

The plan is to issue \$60,000,000 6 per cent debenture bonds. These bonds will be convertible at any time at par into 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The company will issue \$60,000,000 of this preferred stock as against the bonds. Frederick W. Croil, treasurer of Armour & Co., informed this bureau on Monday. This stock will be held in the treasury until such time as bondholders take advantage of the opportunity to convert bonds into stock.

There is, therefore, in the transaction the possibility of a \$60,000,000 increase in capitalization, which would bring the total Armour Packing Company capital to \$160,000,000.

Mr. Croil said it was impossible to speculate on what amount of bonds would be turned into stock. The bonds have already been sold to a syndicate of Chicago banks, making, it is said, the largest financial transaction handled in this country outside of New York. R. J. Dunham, an Armour vice-president, is now in Washington to see about securing approval of the Capital Issues Committee of the War Finance Corporation to the stock issue. Action is expected on this point within a day or two.

"With our sales growing so great, it is a good thing to have a larger public interest in the business," said Mr. Croil to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "A stock is also a more elastic liability than a note, since a stock does not fall due at any particular time." "The stock is redeemable by the company at 115," Mr. Croil added, "the premium making an attractive feature."

The debentures are dated June 15, 1918. They mature in six annual installments of \$10,000,000 each, the first falling due June 15, 1919. They are callable at par at the option of the company at 60 days' notice. The bonds will yield approximately 7.15 per cent, it was reported Monday afternoon, for the six maturities.

This is the first preferred stock to be put out by Armour & Co. The stock held by the Armours is common. The company states the debentures are issued to provide fresh working capital.

MANAGERS FOR NEW ENGLAND RAILROADS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Alfred H. Smith, regional director of railroads in the eastern territory, has announced the appointment of federal and general managers for important roads within his jurisdiction under government control. The managers, whose appointments become effective at once, will have charge of the roads' property, including such leased or operated properties as are under federal control, and will have jurisdiction over all departments, reporting to Regional Director Smith. These appointments were approved by Director-General of Railroads McAdoo.

Appointments for the New England district were:

P. R. Todd, assistant to district director and general manager, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, office at Bangor, Me.

B. R. Pollock, federal manager, Boston & Maine Railroad, office at North Station, Boston.

H. H. Bischoff, federal manager, Boston & Albany Railroad, office at South Station, Boston.

E. J. Pearson, federal manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and Central New England, office at New Haven, Conn.

D. C. Douglas, general manager, Maine Central Railroad, office at Portland.

J. W. Wardlaw, general manager, Central Vermont Railroad, office at St. Albans.

L. G. Coleman, general manager, Grand Trunk Railway in New England, office at Portland, Me.

G. T. Jarvis, general manager, Rutland Railroad, office at Rutland, Vt.

COUNTY MASONIC ASSOCIATION FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Fulton County Masonic Association, including on its roster the 7000 Master Masons of Fulton County's 22 blue lodges, was formally launched at a meeting called by the worshipful masters of all the local Masonic organizations.

J. M. Fuller, Atlanta lawyer and city marshal, was elected the first worshipful master. J. B. Bradford, worshipful master, presiding, with the officers of Atlanta lodge in the chairs, the convention was called to order. R. W. Underwood, worshipful master of W. D. Luckie lodge, secretary of the masters' committee, completed the historic records of the new organization. Formal organization followed the adoption of a constitution. The following were installed to lead Fulton County Masons for the coming year:

W. H. Terrell, grand marshal; J. M. Fuller, P. M. Atlanta lodge, worshipful master; W. M. Johnson, W. M. Piedmont lodge, senior warden; J. A. Mable, W. M. Battle Hill lodge, junior

warden; Joseph Lasear, W. M. Fulton lodge, secretary; R. W. Underwood, W. M. W. D. Luckie lodge, treasurer; J. H. Leavitt, P. M. Fulton lodge, senior deacon; J. G. Hardy, W. M. Adamsville, junior deacon; J. A. Woolley, W. M. Gate City lodge, senior steward; A. M. Turney, W. M. Capitol View lodge, junior steward; L. P. Baker, W. M. Capital City, tyler; Mike McGhee, W. M. Lebanon lodge, chaplain.

CALL MADE FOR 9000 LIMITED SERVICE MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first large call for limited-service men was sent out by the Provost Marshal-General today. The call is for 9000 limited-service men, who will be sent to the Northwest to cut spruce for the airplane factories.

The army's need for officers has become so great that the next series of training camps will again be opened to civilian candidates. The fifth training camp will be located at the permanent replacement camps instead of with the divisions.

The artillery especially is short of officers. The plan that service men be practically decided upon is to admit 1100 civilian candidates and 1200 from the ranks to the artillery officers' training camp each month. Only men from civil life who are above draft age will be accepted as candidates. Those with technical educations are being sought.

Porto Rico and Hawaii Quotas

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Porto Rico and Hawaii were called by Provost Marshal-General Crowder today to furnish 17,000 draft registrants for the national army. Porto Rico was asked to send on June 20 and July 1, 12,468 men to Camp Las Casas, San Juan. Hawaii was directed to send 4336 to Ft. Armstrong, Honolulu, on July 1.

WEST COAST LABOR AIDS PRODUCTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The labor situation on the Pacific Coast has been much improved, in point of volume of production and attitude toward the war program, according to a report made by the Federal Reserve Bank for the Twelfth District. The placing of 10,000 soldiers in the lumber camps of Oregon and Washington is said to have had a stabilizing effect, but aside from this the attitude of lumber workers toward increased production is reported to have been much improved.

Two months' operation of the eight-hour system in the lumber industry has resulted in a decrease of 9.81 per cent in output. Showing rapid progress in steel and wooden shipbuilding on the Pacific Coast, the report says that "this increase in available tonnage illustrates the improved thought of the workmen in the shipyards, for it is on their efforts that the shipbuilding program depends for results."

MEMPHIS TO PUT IDLE WORKERS TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—A city-wide movement to rid Memphis of idlers and slackers has been inaugurated by the Chamber of Commerce, and as a result as many as 100 men of the vagrant class are daily seeking employment.

According to L. K. Salsbury, president of the Chamber of Commerce, "Memphis is infested with three classes of idlers, namely, tramps, the sons of the rich and the part time workers, who make as much money in three days as they formerly made in six. The first class can be handled by the authorities and compelled to work. For the second and third classes an educational campaign will be launched. It is also planned to force and suggestion of the most powerful speakers to the shops and factories to urge the men to remain at their jobs six whole days each week and try to induce their friends to do the same. It is hoped that this method will reduce idleness fully 80 per cent."

WORKERS PLEDGED TO TASKS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—"Take your days off after the war is over. Don't slacken. Give yourselves. It isn't something for the other fellow to take care of. It's your business, your welfare, your concern," said Dr. George B. Daniels of the national service section of the United States Shipping Board to the employees of the B. F. Sturtevant Company at Hyde Park today. This company is engaged on a vast amount of war work, principally in connection with the destroyer and emergency fleet program.

Dr. Daniels continued: "We want to have stamped on every day's labor the stamp that says, 'Every man puts his whole self, all that is in him, into this.'"

PLANS FOR JULY 4 FOR ALIEN CITIZENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for an appropriate celebration of July 4 by all citizens born outside of the United States have been completed by the Massachusetts Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and a program for celebration of the day may be obtained by applying at the headquarters in the State House. The movement originated with petitions to President Wilson asking that opportunity be given to show the loyalty of alien citizens.

STREET RAILWAY RATES CONSIDERED

Problem Now Being Discussed in Many Sections of United States Is the Subject of the Municipal League Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the recent annual meeting of the National Municipal League in this city, a report was submitted by the committee on franchises, dealing at some length with the question of rates on street railways. The report says, in part:

Since the last meeting of the National Municipal League, a little more than six months ago, events have been moving rapidly in the field that comes within the purview of the committee on franchises. The Cincinnati Street Railway resettlement, involving the revision of the terms of the 50-year franchise granted in 1896 under the "Rogers Law" and the lease of the proposed interurban loop line, to be built by the city, to the Cincinnati Traction Company for unified operation in connection with the existing street railway system, though approved by referendum vote in April, 1917, has been set aside by the Ohio Supreme Court as being violative of the provision of the State Constitution forbidding any municipality to lend its credit to a private corporation.

St. Louis, after considerable acrimonious discussion, has recently passed a new street railway ordinance which may be subjected to the referendum before it becomes finally effective.

The continued pressure of increasing wages and of high prices of materials has brought the whole problem of rate-adjustments to a critical stage, and the street railway companies are making a concerted "drive" to get away from the fixed five-cent fare. The influence of the Cleveland service-at-cost idea has been rapidly growing, and the advantages of a flexible fare based upon the actual cost of service are receiving wide recognition. Philadelphia, in its proposed rapid transit lease, pending before the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania for approval, has adopted the plan of the flexible fare in a semi-automatic form.

In Massachusetts, reports have recently been submitted and legislation passed which are of the greatest significance. The plan of service-at-cost has been given official recognition and sanction, but for the relief of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which entered into a contract with the State in 1897 to maintain a five-cent fare on its system until 1922, the plan adopted is public operation by a board of five trustees appointed by the Governor. The plan is definitely fixed for a period of 10 years, and is to be continued beyond that time until changed by legislation. The scheme for the adjustment of the fares is based upon the Cleveland plan, but without maximum and minimum limits. The right is reserved to the State or to any political subdivision thereof to take over the entire property upon the assumption by the State of the outstanding indebtedness and liabilities of the system and upon payment in cash of the sum which has been paid in cash for the capital stock outstanding at the time of purchase.

PROTEST STRIKE LASTS BUT A DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—As a protest against the award of the Wage Commission appointed by the Director-General of Railroads, the men employed at the Readville shops of the New Haven system held a one-day strike on Monday. But as a result of the meeting of the affiliated unions Monday afternoon the men returned to work today, although some who attended the meeting declare that more votes were cast in favor of continuing the strike than returning to work.

The men object to the new wage schedule, showing that machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers receive an increase which will average from 10 to 11 cents, while the men affiliated with the carmen, the International Association of Metal Trades and the electricians receive but from 1 to 2 1/2 cents.

The men finally voted to await adjustment of the matter. This decision was reached only after General Manager Bardo of the New Haven addressed them and urged the advisability of awaiting developments from Washington. He told the men he was speaking not as an official of the New Haven but as a fellow employee of a federal-government-controlled railroad.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—While no official statement has been given out, it is highly improbable that any steps will be taken toward the formation of a railway board or commission which will operate all the government roads, until the return of Sir Robert Borden and the other Cabinet ministers from England. In the meanwhile, the Canadian Northern Railway board of directors are remaining as at present. The general feeling of the Cabinet ministers who are in the capital, is that if the negotiations for the purchase of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific railways are brought to a successful issue in England, that all the government roads would be operated under one board.

The railways affected are the Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island Rail-

way, National Trans-Continental Railway, Canadian Northern, Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific, making the system one of the largest, if not the largest in the world under one management. It can be readily understood that the selection of the personnel of the board is a matter of vital importance.

NEBRASKA FARMERS DESERT LEAGUE

Charges of Disloyalty Made Against Non-Partisan Leaders Cause Withdrawal—Denial Is Made by Spokesmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—The drive against the National Non-Partisan League in Nebraska on the ground that disloyalty permeates the councils of its leaders, has had the effect of not only halting the growth of the league, but has resulted in a large number of farmers withdrawing from membership. This has been due to the dislike of farmers, during the war, to belong to any organization that casts even the suspicion of disloyalty upon them.

In order to set the league aright before the voters, the executive committee adopted resolutions declaring "that the first and foremost duty of every American is to render all possible help to the United States Government to the end that Prussianism may be exterminated, root and branch." The league is also put on record as opposed to "any agitation for a premature and unworthy peace," and urges that the war continue until Germany consents to a democratic and lasting peace.

Whole-hearted endorsement of the statement of war aims by President Wilson is given, and all members are called upon to stand back of him. The league demands legislation in Washington that will heavily tax excessive war profits and large incomes, and condemn profiteering as a direct aid to the enemy. The farmers of the State are called upon to help enact the league program into legislation, in order to break the power and end the extortions of the "elevator, packing house, farm machinery, banking, insurance" and other monopolistic interests.

The most significant resolution is one couched in these words: "We appreciate and endorse much of the work of the State Council of Defense, but we protest against the wholesale charges of disloyalty against the farmers of Nebraska who have organized themselves into the Non-Partisan League of Nebraska. We denounce and declare fraud against the statements and speeches appealing to a so-called higher or unwritten law by George A. Coughlin, vice chairman of the State Council of Defense, in dealing with alleged disloyalty. We declare this an insidious endorsement of mob rule, and we are informed that this was the authority of the mob of business men who recently attempted to hang, near Clarks, Neb., B. A. Felver, a young boy working for the Non-Partisan League."

League Is Denounced

Representative Miller of Minnesota Calls it a Real Menace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a speech in the House on Saturday, Representative Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota, denounced the Non-Partisan League as a "sinister influence in national life," and whose activities he declared are assuming such dimensions as to constitute a standing danger to the welfare of the country. The league, said Representative Miller, is constantly extending its activities over the Western States, and by reason of the character of its doctrines requires the immediate attention of the authorities of the nation.

Speaking in particular of conditions in the State of Minnesota, Representative Miller declared that all the pro-German elements in the State are either in the league or in some way affiliated with it. He described the league candidate for Governor in the State, Former Representative Charles B. Lindbergh, as a disloyalist and a fomenter of sedition. Representative Miller based his indictment of the league's candidate for Governor on Lindbergh's campaign utterances, while the farmer he declared, had begged into support of the league's program by reason of honeyed talk about an economic program.

GERMAN ACTOR IS HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Fritz Rickless, an actor, was held without bail by United States Commissioner William A. Hayes Jr. on Monday, as a fugitive from justice in Havana, Cuba, where he is under indictment for alleged falsification of passports to Germans from Cuba to the United States. He will be given a hearing on June 20. The arrest was made at the request of Hugo Baranco of the Cuban secret service. Rickless left Cuba about a year ago, and registered in the United States as an alien enemy. For the past few months he has been on the stage as a gymnast in various cities in the eastern part of the United States.

WHEATON COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NORTON, Mass.—Commencement exercises were held at Wheaton College today. The Rev. Dr. George T. Smart of Newton Highlands, a trustee of the college, addressed the graduates, followed by an annual commencement dinner in Emerson Hall. Class day and alumni day were observed on Monday. In the evening the senior serenade was the chief feature.

USE OF NEW BARGE CANAL IS URGED

G. A. Tomlinson, Acting for the United States Railroad Administration, Advises Full Possible Utilization of Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Traffic on the recently opened New York State Barge Canal, if not at a standstill, is very small in volume, and unless shippers acquire experience in the movement of commodities on the waterway at this time the traffic organization will be unprepared to relieve the congestion incident to removing the grain and food shipments to the Atlantic seaboard this fall.

This message from G. A. Tomlinson, general manager of the New York Canal section of the Railroad Administration, recently caused the State Chamber of Commerce to adopt a resolution calling on shippers to send their freight by way of the canal.

The government has established identical rates for canal and rail service. Canal terminals in the more important cities are now available, though not in all cases equipped. Mr. Tomlinson says shippers have lost the waterway habit. State and city officials have fully and freely cooperated with him to reestablish canal traffic, and he finds a universal expression of popular good will. But he declares that the time has come for the merchants and manufacturers of this State and New England to furnish the movement of freight which shall justify the large capital expenditures already incurred by the federal government.

Mr. Tomlinson points out that the canal, together with the Great Lakes and the coastal waterway system between Boston and Norfolk and as far north as the St. Lawrence, is unquestionably the longest and most important transportation route in the country. It traverses the intensive industrial northeast section of the country, where the population is densest and the need for prompt transfer of food, fuel and raw materials and finished products are most urgent. War needs, he adds, for this canal are apparent, and the future transportation requirements of the nation for developing its import and export trade are as imperative as similar needs are in the Rhine Valley, where water transportation has so largely concentrated the commerce and industry of Europe.

Coal, as well as grain, can be moved east from Buffalo and Rochester to points along the canal, in the Hudson Valley, and up Lake Champlain; and the Fuel Administration is now giving attention to this matter, and with its cooperation additional relief can be obtained for the railroads to the advantage of New York and New England, where fuel needs will be greatest next winter.

"A temporary relaxation of the railroad congestion now affords some degree of welcome relief to shippers," says Mr. Tomlinson, "but it is illusory to think that this will last. The harvest traffic and the war necessities will soon end this deceptive condition, and this national highway should now be carrying a large volume of traffic to prepare it for the still greater tide of traffic which will come with the crop movement."

LOCOMOTIVE REPAIRS ARE BEING HASTENED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To guard against repetition of conditions of last winter, when shortage of motor power was largely responsible for traffic congestion, locomotive repairs are being hastened by the Railroad Administration. Approximately 4800 locomotives are passing through the repair shops each week, or 700 more than the average of a year ago, says a statement made public today. By winter it is expected 1000 new locomotives will be added to the 68,000 now in service.

RUSSELLITE OFFICIAL HELD FOR CONTEMPT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For what the court regarded as his unwillingness to testify, William D. Hudgins, secretary of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, and purchasing agent of the People's Pulpit Association, was today committed to jail for contempt of court during the federal trial of Joseph F. Rutherford, leader of the Pastor Russell sect, and eight of its followers, associates on charges of conspiring to violate the Espionage Act. The organizations named were founded by Pastor Russell.

Although admitting that he had been intimately associated with the defendants for a number of years, Hudgins professed inability to identify the writing of two of them. This testimony was desired by the prosecution to fix responsibility for several letters containing resistance to military service which had been presented in evidence. The trial judge recommended that Hudgins' case be brought to the attention of the grand jury immediately.

Case Is Rested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the trial of the leader of the Pastor Russell sect and eight of his followers on Monday the government rested its case, and the judge denied a motion to dismiss the defendants, except in the case of Hugh McMillin, reserving his decision on this point.

Clarence L. Converse, an army intelligence bureau agent, testified that he had several times taken papers and correspondence from the headquarters of the International Bible Students Association. The government says

some of this material contained seditious matter.

Jerry Dececa testified that his brother, who is one of the defendants, had written to him at Camp Devens, Mass. to resist even hospital duty, and he identified two letters sent to him by the Russellites giving him advice as a conscientious objector. Two other soldiers at that camp also testified, one declaring that he had distributed 20 copies of "The Finished Mystery" in cantonments.

EDITOR'S APPEAL TO BE ARGUED

Hearing in Case of Edward Johnson of Santa Fe, Sentenced for Alleged Contempt of Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—Argument will be heard today in the State Supreme Court here in the case of Edward Johnson, editor of the Santa Fe New Mexican, on his appeal from a 30-day jail sentence for alleged contempt of court imposed by Judge Merritt C. Mechem in the Valencia County District Court.

The alleged contempt consisted in the publication in the New Mexican of an article which the defendant held was comment upon an affidavit made by Mechem in his private capacity in defense of Attorney M. C. Spicer of Socorro, N. M., for whose disbarment Capt. Bronson M. Cutting and others connected with the paper had made an application to the State Board of Bar Examiners.

The defense contended that Mechem as judge had no right to punish for contempt criticisms of his acts as a private individual. At the trial Mr. Johnson urged not only freedom of the press guarantees, but that the publication was true and a proper report to alleged aspersions cast by Mechem upon the veracity of persons connected with the paper. These defenses and others based upon alleged political conditions, were struck out by the court. Feeling that this left no room for making a defense, the editor stood on his pleadings, offered no evidence and sentence was imposed.

Questions of what constitutes a pending cause in court and other issues held by the defense to be vitally concerned with the rights of the press are involved. The position of the court and prosecutor was that the court had been attacked, and that an attempt had been made upon a pending case. The attorney for the editor was fined for contempt for submitting pleadings attempting to show the intent and purpose of the publication.

NEW TOURIST HOTEL FOR SAN JUAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—The opening of the Condado-Vanderbilt Hotel, Porto Rico's first tourist hotel, will mean the rediscovery of Porto Rico, in the opinion of G. Louis Boissevain, of the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, under whose management the new hotel will be, and who was here recently for the first time to inspect the hotel and see the island.

Better hotel facilities, better transportation facilities and a better appreciation of the wonderful climate and scenery of the island will be some of the direct benefits from the investment which has been made in the new hotel, according to Mr. Boissevain. "The returns which investors in the hotel may receive possibly may be delayed," said Mr. Boissevain, "but the moment the hotel is opened and people commence to come here, all of Porto Rico will commence immediately to be benefited."

WHELOCK TRAINING SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Diplomas of graduation were presented to 102 young women at the commencement exercises of the Wheelock Kindergarten Training School held in the Central Congregational Church on Monday afternoon. The address was given by Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal church. Miss Fanniebell Curtis, supervisor of kindergarten work in New York, who was to have addressed the graduates, was called to Washington in connection with the organization of a kindergarten unit, but left a message of appreciation which was read by Miss Lucy Wheelock, principal of the school. Of the \$7000 contributed by Boston for the overseas kindergartens the alumnæ and undergraduates of the Wheelock School gave \$2500.

BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Class day exercises at the Brookline High School held on Monday included both indoor and outdoor programs. Outdoor exercises were held on the Cypress Street playground and were largely military in character. Indoors the address of welcome was given by W. Barton Leach, president of the senior class and class day chairman. Bernard Tucker and Miss Mary Twiss gave the class prophecies. Archie Ridley was class orator and William Kendrick class historian. The class poem was read by Miss Doris Neal. The exercises concluded with the singing of the class song, the words of which were read by Miss Meriam Hussey and the music by Bernard Tucker.

GIFT TO ENDOWMENT FUND
MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Mrs. Silas A. Hiley, of Middlebury, on Monday promised to subscribe the last \$5000 toward the \$400,000 Liberty endowment fund which Middlebury College is seeking to raise. To date \$367,000 has been pledged, leaving \$33,000 to be secured before July 1 if the subscriptions already made are to be validated.

I. W. W. OPPOSE ALL NATIONAL FLAGS

Morris Hillquit at Chicago Trial—He Says Socialists Are Helping Defendants—Testimony on Sabotage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Morris Hillquit, late Socialist majority candidate in New York, sat at the I. W. W. counsel table for Monday's proceedings in the government prosecution of the 119 defendants for conspiracy in alleged sabotage and agitation against the United States war activities. It is recalled that last week A. J. Gerner, national Socialist secretary, was a spectator.

"It is true Socialists have helped to raise a fund to assist the I. W. W. in this trial," said Mr. Hillquit, "but the Socialists have by no means united with them."

Speakers were started at one development. It was shown that through a clause in the order's constitution, which opposes flying "the flag of any nation, as we are international in scope," the American colors were recommended removed from I. W. W. halls. The government introduced this evidence to the jury through correspondence between James J. Ratti to Don Sheridan, a secretary of Lumber Workers International Union, I. W. W., No. 509, at Spokane, Wash. Sheridan is a defendant.

Ratti wrote: "I am against a tough proposition, and want to get enlightened. The last two nights an American flag was nailed on the front door of I. W. W. Hall, and, naturally, it was taken down." Ratti termed the flag "a symbol which means slavery and upholding it."

Sheridan wrote back: "About the flag. Rather than have a rumpus, let it stick. Let them put it up, though. Then, if you see that it will make trouble, leave it there. I would rather you keep it down, though." It was shown that one agency in delaying the United States aeroplane production program was the I. W. W. at the spruce producing point.

J. I. Turner, secretary of the Missoula (Mont.) I. W. W. local, last August wrote to James Rowan, whose name has been running through the trial for days: "We are going to try hard to get the Columbia River tied up, as important government timber orders have been transferred there."

The Wobblies' program in the far Northwest occupied the day's court sessions. Correspondence between Sheridan and Haywood, the national I. W. W. secretary at Chicago headquarters, showed there was a plan to congest the jails so they would not be able to handle the situation. This was a form of national army draft obstruction. This finally led up to the I. W. W.'s seeking their present chief counsel, George F. Vanderveer.

"Stockades at Moscow and St. Moritz, Ida, are so full they have to turn some prisoners loose to make room for new ones," Sheridan wrote to Haywood. "We are going to fill them up, and see how many more they will build. Nearly all the Idaho prisoners are charged with 'criminal syndicalism.' We will find out what that means this fall."

Haywood's reply approved and he advised retaining Vanderveer. More testimony covered the burning of harvesting machines and deeds of violence. Joe McCarthy, an organizer, wrote to Rowan: "A fellow on the train was knocking 'Haywood. We used direct action.' We beat him up. One fellow came to me and tried to tell me who he was. I knocked him off the top of the box car. I lost sight of him around a curve."

Many defendants in court smiled at the mention of "five spot," a blight which rotted apples, gathered or packed in orchards of the Northwest last fall. "Were there always five spots?" Assistant United States Prosecutor Porter asked.

"Well, there were unless the picker had only four fingers," the witness, Charles Selby of Spokane, replied. The apples were bruised with the finger tips and the total of fruit thus made unfit undoubtedly shortened the food supply in war time.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MILITARY DRILL
OR MAJOR SPORT

Students at the University of South Dakota Are to Be Required to Take One or the Other During the Next Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the University of South Dakota

VERMILION, S. D.—Military training will be compulsory for all men students at the University of South Dakota next fall who do not receive training on a major athletic team. The course will be credited. Physical training will be compulsory for women students.

Fifty men who have received U. S. D. monograms now have stars on the service flag. Among the Coyotes of gridiron fame now in military service in France is T. R. Johnson, last year assistant athletic coach. He played with the famous 1912 eleven that defeated the University of Minnesota, 10 to 0, and in 1914 and 1915 he played for Syracuse University. Q. A. Quigley '17, lieutenant in the quarter-master corps at Liverpool, is a record-holder in the dash events. Parham, quarterback of 1914 and 1915, and Ferdinand Duncan, captain of the eleven in 1916, are lieutenants in France. L. Vidal, captain of the army eleven at West Point, made four varsity letters at the University of South Dakota. Capt. Walter Willey, Lieut. Frank McCormack and Lieut. Cooley Ferguson were all-round stars at the university. Almost all the former gridiron heroes have enlisted and many of them have commissions.

Coach Blaine McKusick who made the announcement about military training will be an assistant physical director at the training camp at Culver Military Academy this summer. Coach McKusick of South Dakota sports said, "The war has hit intercollegiate athletics financially. Football attendance was 30 per cent smaller last fall than ever before and football has been the financial mainstay of intercollegiate athletics."

An all-university men's track meet in April was the only athletic event of the spring. Students were released to work on farms May 1, so baseball was given up. The all-university men's meet included the 100 and 220-yard dashes, 440 and 880 yard runs, high jump, pole vault and discus throw. J. Stevens '18 ran the 220 in 22.8, but not in competition.

The basketball schedule was limited to three intercollegiate contests beside interfraternity and class games. The University won from Yankton College, 21 to 20, and lost to Trinity College, 17 to 12, and to Creighton, 28 to 8. Don McKinnon '18 and Edwin Livingston '20 are all-stars. Other members of the team were intercollegiate.

Capt. Don McKinnon was the only veteran football man back at college last fall. Eleven of the 16 men who received monograms for football in 1916 are now in the army.

In reviewing the season, Coach McKusick said: "The 1917 squad was the greenest and lightest that ever faced a University of South Dakota coach. The average weight of the squad was 157 pounds, less than high school average. Considering these circumstances, the season was successful, for the fellows learned to play football. Our big come-back was the Thanksgiving game in Sioux City. Morning-side's experienced team outweighed the Coyotes 20 pounds to the man; but we gave them a real battle and showed superior knowledge of the game. Morning-side's single touch-down victory was based on weight alone."

LEEDS CITY WIN
CHAMPIONSHIP

Take the Association Football League Title by Superior Goal Average Over the Stoke Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from London, England.—In the second of the two association football games played between Stoke and Leeds City, the respective leaders of the two sections, for the championship of the League, Stoke just obtained a victory by 1 goal to 0 on May 11. The City team having won the previous match at Leeds by 2 to 0, they therefore annex the championship by superior goal average.

Glasgow charity cup matches yielded victories for Clyde and Partick Thistle over Queen's Park and Glasgow Rangers, by 3 to 1 and 2 to 0. Linfield and Glentworth were unable to come to a decision in their struggle for possession of the Belfast Gold Cup, no goals being scored.

In charity games the following results were recorded: Newcastle United, 2; Manchester City, 4; Sheffield Wednesday, 3; Leicester Fosse, 3; Fulham, 4; Millwall, 6; Middlebrough, 3; Stockport County, 3; Liverpool, 1; Notts County and Forest, 2; Chelsea, 0; Crystal Palace, 6.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
Birmingham	23	7	.767
Manchester	19	11	.633
Toronto	17	15	.531
Buffalo	17	15	.531
Newark	15	14	.517
Baltimore	17	21	.446
Syracuse	17	21	.446
Jersey City	8	21	.192

RESULTS MONDAY
Jersey City 3, Baltimore 2.
Newark 3, Birmingham 1.
Rochester 2, Toronto 2.

GAMES TODAY
Syracuse at Buffalo.
Rochester at Toronto.
Jersey City at Baltimore.
Newark at Birmingham.

BREAK RECORDS
AT WEST POINT

E. L. Vidal Sets New Academy Marks in Both the Discus Throw and Pole Vault Events

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The twenty-fourth annual field day held Monday under the auspices of the Army Athletic Council, went to the class of 1920 by a big margin of points. The members of the graduating class participated in but few of the events which opened the program of the "June week" exercises. E. L. Vidal '20, star football player, broke two academy records while E. G. Shrader '20, another gridiron star, set a new mark in the running high jump. He cleared the bar at 6 ft. 4 in. The previous record was 5 ft. 10 in.

Vidal's toss in the discus throw registered 124 ft. 5 in. The former record being 117 ft. 1 1/2 in. In the pole vault he beat the best previous record of 11 ft. 6 in., setting up a new mark of 11 ft. 6 in.

The West Point baseball season closed Monday with a victory for the cadets over a team from Camp Merritt, N. J. The West Point nine scored at will in a seven-inning contest. W. S. Murray of California, was elected captain of the baseball team for next season. He has been prominent for his work with the bat. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
West Point..... 0 2 3 5 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 5
Camp Merritt..... 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 3 5 9
Batteries—Wedemeyer, Munford and McCarthy; Smith, Estey and Watson.

MATCH PLAY AT
APAWAMIS LINKS

Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Riverton Wins the Qualifying Round Medal With a Card of 94

RYE, N. Y.—The first round of match play at 18 holes in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association Red Cross tournament is scheduled to take place this morning over the links of the Apawamis Club. This afternoon there will be an 18-hole medal play handicap. Five eights are to compete in the match play and the pairing for the first eight brings Mrs. L. C. Stockton, winner of the qualifying-round medal Monday, against Mrs. C. T. Russell. Mrs. S. A. Herzog meets Mrs. A. S. Rossini. Mrs. H. Alexander plays Mrs. W. F. Bird; and Mrs. Thomas Hucknall meets Miss Beatrice Lounsbury.

Between 40 and 50 golfers started and 39 cards were returned. The best was a 94, by Mrs. Stockton, who was closely pressed by Mrs. Hucknall and Miss Lounsbury, each with a 95.

Conditions were good for the medal play round, but toward the finish of the approaching and putting competition in the afternoon it began to rain, and the match play was postponed. The playoff was held with only four competing, and another tie at 10 strokes occurred between Mrs. Hucknall and Mrs. R. L. Steinart. The latter won by 11 to 12. The summary:

Out in Ttl.			
Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Riverton	48	46	94
Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Forest Hill	50	45	95
Miss B. Lounsbury, Bedford	49	46	95
Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview	45	51	96
Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardley	48	50	98
Mrs. F. E. Bird, Sleepy Hollow	48	50	98
Mrs. H. Alexander, Piping Rock	49	50	99
Mrs. A. S. Rossini, Piping Rock	49	50	99
Mrs. A. J. Moore, Sleepy Hollow	45	55	100
Mrs. G. K. Morrow, Great Neck	53	53	106
Mrs. C. M. Fair, Nassau	52	54	106
Mrs. T. E. Davis, Piping Rock	51	55	106
Mrs. Wm. Chivers, Dunwoodie	55	50	105
Mrs. W. L. Frayne, Dunwoodie	53	52	105
Mrs. F. E. Bird, Sleepy Hollow	52	53	105
Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood	54	52	106
Miss Grace Farrelly, Englewood	53	53	106
Mrs. G. B. Bernheim, Century	54	52	106
Mrs. W. Powers, Apawamis	50	59	109
Miss Gertrude, Pickingard	54	57	111
Mrs. J. Q. Boschen, Spring Lake	54	57	111
Mrs. M. D. Patterson, Knollwood	55	56	111
Mrs. F. E. Bird, Sleepy Hollow	53	58	111
Mrs. B. S. Kiewam, Apawamis	56	55	111
Mrs. Sidney Well, Fairview	56	55	111
Mrs. William Pell, Apawamis	58	53	111
Mrs. E. Donahue, Montclair	53	58	111
Mrs. R. H. Eyeroff, Wykagyl	57	54	111
Mrs. R. L. Steinart, Englewood	55	56	111
Mrs. D. Milbank, Apawamis	64	57	121
Mrs. G. E. Hite Jr., Apawamis	59	64	123
Mrs. W. W. Poole, Apawamis	64	63	127
Mrs. C. F. Waterhouse, Ardley	75	52	127
Mrs. C. Greenhall, Hollywood	62	65	127
Mrs. A. Taylor, Marine & Field	64	63	127
Mrs. A. L. Bernheim, Sunningdale	70	61	131
Mrs. F. Zak, Wykagyl	69	64	133
Mrs. C. F. Waterhouse, Ardley	75	58	133
Mrs. W. H. Cane, Hackensack	60	56	116

NEW ENGLAND TENNIS
TOURNAMENT STARTS

HARTFORD, Conn.—While many noted lawn tennis stars are not participating this year in the New England tennis championship tourney at the Hartford Golf Club, the list of entrants for play, which began in the preliminary round this morning, includes W. L. Wei, the champion of China, and his partner, Harold Brookmann, both of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who won the New England intercollegiate doubles a fortnight ago. George Bundy of Yale, Killen and Fitzgerald of Holy Cross, Hartman and Rogers of Wesleyan, and many others of more than local prowess.

This is a war-time tourney with the arrangements approved by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association and the proceeds are to go to the training camp activities fund. There was no tournament last year. The winner in 1916 was R. S. Stoddard. The trophy is a challenge cup. This is the fifteenth tournament and most of the winners and runners-up have been college tennis stars.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Atlanta 6, Nashville 1.
Birmingham 5, Chattanooga 3.
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Kansas City 5, Indianapolis 2.
Milwaukee 7, Louisville 5.
Columbus 8, St. Paul 6.

SECOND HALF OF
INVASION STARTS

Series Between Chicago and New York Which Begins at the Polo Grounds This Afternoon Will Be Closely Followed

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
Chicago	20	12	.714 .627
New York	29	14	.674 .639
Cincinnati	23	23	.500 .622
Boston	23	24	.485 .624
Pittsburgh	19	23	.452 .541
Philadelphia	18	25	.419 .622
St. Louis	18	25	.419 .622
Brooklyn	17	28	.378 .412

RESULTS MONDAY
Boston 1, Cincinnati 6.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 2, Pittsburgh 6.
New York-St. Louis game postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia, postponed.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn, postponed.

BOSTON, Mass.—Today finds the western clubs of the National League opening the last half of their first invasion of the eastern circuit for the season of 1918, and the series which will receive the most attention from the baseball fans will be that between the New York Giants, pennant winners of 1917, and the Chicago Cubs, which opens at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. Four games will compose the series. While these games are going on, Pittsburgh will be playing at Boston, St. Louis at Philadelphia, and Cincinnati at Brooklyn.

Chicago strengthened its hold on first place in the championship standing Monday afternoon by defeating Philadelphia, 6 to 1, while the New York-St. Louis game was postponed. By defeating Cincinnati, 1 to 0, the Boston Braves moved up into the first division at the expense of Pittsburgh, which was defeated by Brooklyn, 2 to 0.

RUDOLPH STARTS IN
WITH GREAT VICTORY

BOSTON, Mass.—Richard Rudolph made his first appearance in a National League championship baseball game for the season of 1918 at Braves Field, Monday, and by giving a great exhibition of pitching, led the Boston club to a 1 to 0 victory over the Cincinnati Reds.

Rudolph allowed the Reds only one hit in nine innings and that was made by Chase in the seventh. Only one other player reached first base and he was given his base on balls. Bressler pitched for Cincinnati and allowed only eight hits and would not have been scored on except for an error by Chase. The fielding of Herzog and the batting of Smith, both of Boston, featured the game. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 0
Cincinnati..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 2
Batteries—Rudolph and Wilson; Bressler and Allen. Umpires—Harrison and Quigley. Time—1h. 50m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS
PHILADELPHIA, 6 TO 1

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Chicago made it three straight from Philadelphia Monday by knocking Oeschger out of the box and winning, 6 to 1. Vaughn started badly but poor base running spoiled local chances to score.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Chicago..... 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 6—10 0
Philadelphia..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—7 2
Batteries—Vaughn and Kilgiff; Oeschger, Main, Davis and Adams. Losing pitcher—Oeschger.

BROOKLYN SHUTS OUT
PITTSBURGH, 2 TO 0

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Cooper held Brooklyn to two hits Monday but one of them, a double by Grimes in the eighth inning with two men on bases, gave the local team the victory over Pittsburgh, 2 to 0.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 2 3
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 0
Batteries—Grimes and Miller; Cooper and Schmidt.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE TO
END SEASON JUNE 28

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Directors of the Southern Association of Professional Baseball Clubs voted unanimously Monday to end the present season on June 28. Lack of interest in the game, increased transportation costs under the new passenger rates and the draft expected to be made on players as the result of Provost Marshal-General Crowder's "work or fight" regulations were assigned as reasons for the action.

The resolution adopted by the directors said that after June 28, further play in the Southern Association would be abandoned "until peace had been declared, or until such time as the majority of the clubs shall deem it advisable to renew it." Decision to continue the schedule until June 28 was reached in order that the league might hold their franchises and players for the remainder of the season.

DR. P. M. CASTU WINS
GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

CHICAGO, Ill.—Dr. P. M. Castu of Cleveland won the American Medal Golfing Association championship Monday at the Glenview Country Club. With a handicap of 20, he turned in a card of 142 for 18 holes.

Sir James Mackenzie of St. Andrews won the foreign guests contest at 18 holes, with a net of 98, his handicap being 10.

MEDFORD LEADS
IN LEAGUE RACE

Malden Is Nearest Rival for the Suburban Baseball Title—Everett Is Possible Contender

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Medford, Mass.—The Medford High School baseball team now has the edge on the Suburban League championship, having won eight of the 12 games played, with Malden High the runner-up in the pennant race, having won seven and lost four games. The Medford schedule calls for three more games; but Coach James Mansfield states that these coming contests are causing him no anxiety, as he has little doubt but that, having defeated the teams once, his charges can be relied upon to repeat the performance. The 14-to-2 defeat of Malden High at the hands of the Medford players caused considerable surprise among followers of schoolboy baseball, and as a result of the showing made by the Malden players, Coach Mansfield is taking more interest in the work of the Everett nine which has two games scheduled with Malden, as a possible contender for pennant honors.

So far this season Everett has been third in the league standing, winning six of the 11 games played, and unless Malden shows a decided improvement over its work of the past few weeks there is little doubt as to the outcome of its clash with Everett.

Only four men have kept the Medford High School team in the league race this year, according to the coach who credits Capt. Charles Donnellan '18, with a large share of the success. Donnellan has been doing some excellent work with the bat, hitting around the 500 mark. He is at the present time playing the shortstop position and with Chester Sanford at second base some clever combination work results. John Gillis '19 has been doing the bulk of the receiving for the nine this year and has developed into a first rate catcher, while many of the victories are due to the efficient pitching of James Prior '19.

Malden High has encountered difficulty each time that it has been called upon to face the delivery of a left-handed pitcher, but the coach is working hard to overcome this obstacle before the final struggle arrives. W. A. Lennen and Joseph MacDonald have been working steadily and consistently in the box and have done much toward keeping Malden in second place. W. W. Boyd '19 has developed into a reliable catcher and his throwing to the bases is one of the features of the games. In the infield Albert Urann '18, covering the shortstop position, has given many exhibitions of high handed pitching and teams up well with Capt. John Murphy, covering first. In the outfield Malden has a strong trio, which has shown considerable ability at covering ground, and the coach is confident that when the nine opposes the Everett team in the closing game of the season it will come through ready to play for the league title against Medford.

YEOWOMEN WILL
RACE NAVY DAY

Fourteen Candidates for Rowing Honors Report at B. A. A. for Training in Wherries

BOSTON, Mass.—In preparation for one of the big features of the navy day water carnival to be held on the Charles River, June 22, 14 candidates for the several yeowomen crews which will compete in the wherry races that day reported at the Boston Athletic Association boathouse Monday evening. No practice was possible owing to the fact that they had not been received by the coaches, John and Patrick Manning.

The candidates had been called together by their captain, Miss M. G. Nagle of Auburndale, for the purpose of having the coaches arrange the make-up of the crews so that training for the events might be started at once. Three crews will be selected and should more yeowomen report to the coaches, additional crews will be arranged. The distance to be rowed is a half-mile, and each boat will be manned by four handlers of the sweeps and a coxswain.

At present the wherries are at the Charlestown Navy Yard and will be transferred to the B. A. A. boathouse today. Considerable interest has been shown in the athletic work of the yeowomen by Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district and by the other officers connected with the headquarters at the Little Building, Boston, and the girls are anxious to make a good showing in the coming contests.

LARGE SUM RAISED
BY GOLF PLAYERS

CHICAGO, Ill.—President C. F. Thompson of the Western Golf Association, announced Monday night that more than \$100,000 had been raised at the 14 Red Cross matches thus far held, the banner returns coming Monday from the contest at the Lake Shore Club, Chicago, which turned in more than \$30,000. There are 42 more exhibitions scheduled at present with applications for dates arriving daily.

President Thompson believes that the total for the year will net the war relief fund more than \$500,000.

BRVES FIELD
"The Home of Big Things"
Braves vs. Pittsburgh
WEDNESDAY AT 3:15
Tickets at Red's, 364 Washington St.

EASTERN CLUBS
TAKE TWO GAMES

Boston and Washington Win in the American League, While Detroit Captures the Other Baseball Contest Played

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
Boston	20	19	.612 .707
New York	27	19	.587 .581
Chicago	23	19	.548 .698
Cleveland	23	24	.510 .511
Washington	24	25	.490 .357
St. Louis	21	23	.477 .405
Philadelphia	17	27	.385 .333
Detroit	15	26	.366 .415

RESULTS MONDAY
Boston 1, Chicago 6.
Washington 3, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 4.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Chicago.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

BOSTON, Mass.—Three games were all that were scheduled in the American League baseball championship race Monday afternoon and two of them were won by eastern teams. The only western winner was Detroit and the Tigers defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, 6 to 4.

The Boston Red Sox and Washington Senators were the eastern winners, the former defeating Chicago in a great pitchers' battle, 1 to 0, and the latter winning from St. Louis 3 to 2 in the fourteenth inning, this victory giving the Senators fifth place in the championship standing at the expense of the defeated team.

RED SOX WIN FROM
CHICAGO CLUB, 1 TO 0

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Boston American League Baseball Club shut out Chicago, 1 to 0, Monday, in a pitching battle between Shellenbach and Bush. Shean's triple and a passed ball by Schalk scored the one run. Each pitcher was backed up by spectacular fielding. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 0 0
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 2
Batteries—Bush and Schang; Shellenbach and Schalk.

WASHINGTON WINS
FROM ST. LOUIS, 3 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Washington changed places with St. Louis in the pennant race Monday by taking the first game of the series from the locals in the fourth inning, 3 to 2. In the fourteenth Ansmith singled and was forced at second by Shotten. Judge doubled to right and Shotten scored from first with the winning run.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Wash 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 14 2
St. L. 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2 9 1
Batteries—Shaw, Ayers and Ansmith; Roger, Houck, Sothern and Hale. Winning pitcher—Ayers. Losing pitcher—Sothern.

DETROIT DEFEATS
ATHLETICS, 6 TO 4

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit bunched hits off Myers in the first three innings Monday, and defeated Philadelphia in the opening game of the series, 6 to 4. Cobb in four times at bat got a single, a double and a triple. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R. H. E.
Detroit..... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 6—7 3
Philadelphia..... 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1—4 11 1
Batteries—Dauas and Spencer; Myers, Fahy and McAvoy. Losing pitcher—Myers.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Providence	7	10	.412
Waterbury	3	13	.188
Worcester	3	13	.188

RESULTS MONDAY

Springfield 1, New London 0.
New Haven 3, Providence 1.

GAMES TODAY

Springfield at New London (two games).
Providence at Worcester.
New Haven at Waterbury (two games).
Bridgeport at Hartford.

RESULTS MONDAY

Springfield 1, New London 0.
New Haven 3, Providence 1.

GAMES TODAY

Springfield at New London (two games).
Providence at Worcester (two games).
Bridgeport at Hartford.

TO SUPPLY BATS AND BALLS

CHICAGO, Ill.—American prisoners held in 12 camps in Germany will be supplied with baseball equipment, President B. B. Johnson of the American League announced Monday night. He said that the paraphernalia will be shipped through the medium of the Red Cross, which had advised him that Germany had consented to the plan.

JUNIOR MEET IS AWARDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Metropolitan Association A. A. U. junior track and field championship committee, at a meeting at local A. A. U. headquarters Monday night, announced that its annual outdoor championship would be held at Catic Park, July 21.

PICKUPS

This is bat and ball fund day at Braves Field and the Camp Devens band is to give a concert.

Two of the six major league games yesterday had 1 to 0 scores and both Boston teams won by that margin. Ty Cobb showed some of his famous batting, yesterday, getting a single, double and triple in four trips to the plate.

Pitcher Rudolph of the Boston Braves appears to be in world-series form, judging from the way he pitched his opening game against the Reds yesterday.

THE INDIANAPOLIS WAR CHEST DRIVE

Employees Are Coerced Into Contributing—Firms Deduct Amounts From Pay Envelopes—Resignation Is Demanded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The unfairness of the war chest plan from the standpoint of the employee was brought out sharply in the local war chest drive recently completed in which it was demonstrated all too fully that if an employee, who may be already giving liberally, takes a firm stand against the war chest, because he does not believe in it, he may find severe pressure brought to bear upon him by both his employer and his fellow employees, with the result that he may lose his position.

In the cases under consideration it should be emphasized that there was no question at all as to the amount of the giving. It was simply a case of refusing to submit to dictation without authority.

There are those here who claim that the war chest campaign, as conducted, threw the burden of its support on the wage earners. There is indication that they were forced to give out of proportion to business and professional men. In many firms the wage earners were compelled to give 4 per cent of their wages, and the amount is to be removed from their pay envelopes.

One instance of how a man lost his position through his uncompromising stand against the war chest idea will serve to illustrate how pressure may be brought on the employee. This man was advertising manager of one of the largest concerns of its kind in this section of the country and had other important duties in the firm. When the war chest was first announced he told the general manager of his company that he would not support it. The general manager at first agreed but later became much concerned with the thought that his firm was not going "over the top 100 per cent" and began to insist that this man and two other employees, who also disapproved of the war chest, contribute. The employee in question then stated to the general manager that his resignation was offered and that rather than stand in the way of what the general manager considered the interest of the business, he would leave the employ of the company. His resignation was not accepted at that time.

A committee of three from the war chest organization then called upon this employee, who endeavored to explain to them his stand and why it was the right one. Information on hand here is to the effect that the committee privately acknowledged that his position was without fault. Finally, in order to get his firm in the 100 per cent column, the general manager came downtown and personally signed the names of the three employees who had held out against the war chest to the last.

While he was doing this a delegation of employees of the company called upon their advertising manager and demanded that he either contribute to the war chest or resign. The advertising manager told them that his resignation was already in the hands of the general manager and that he would consider it was already in effect. He thereupon left the concern, and his stenographer, who had also held out against the war chest because of the feeling that it was wrong, left the establishment at the same time.

Collection Methods Scored

Tactics Employed in Cincinnati Felt to Overstep Legitimate Bounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—During Cincinnati's recently closed Red Cross and war chest campaign, which in its inception was severely criticized by a large number of residents of the city, tactics on the part of solicitors and leaders were brought into play which were felt by many to overstep the bounds of legitimate collecting.

It may be remembered that, in connection with the recent Red Cross campaign, a drive was started in this city to collect its \$1,250,000 quota and that, after this minimum was collected, the drive was continued, to all intents and purposes still for the Red Cross, but in reality in order that the surplus might be converted into a war chest, from which the city's quota to the Knights of Columbus and other war organizations might be paid.

This plan was announced suddenly and carried through notwithstanding the fact, which has been pointed out, that under the Act of Congress which incorporated the Red Cross, it was provided that funds could not be sold.

cited, where the name of the Red Cross was used, and be diverted to any other organization.

During the campaign thus initiated the prominent men leading the campaign directed their vigorous methods toward the wealthier citizens. The public in general took up the example thus set and directed its formula of "give or be branded as a pro-German" against the laborer, the clerk, and in fact every person.

In several factories, for instance, demonstrations followed the refusal of one or two workers to join in the contributions. These refusals, preventing the factory from becoming "100 per cent" in the matter of donations, brought forth strong protest from fellow-workmen. In instances like these the offending employee was usually discharged at once.

In addresses made at the daily meetings of the team workers, active in collecting donations for the Red Cross and war chest, vigorous denunciations were made of those not giving as much as the solicitors deemed that they should. Mr. B. H. Kroger, banker and owner of chain groceries, made one of these addresses, following which resolutions were formally adopted favoring the "exposing" to public scorn of wealthy men who were "slacking" with their donations. At several meetings names were specifically mentioned. The finger of suspicion was directed at once toward the loyalty of the citizens who were believed not to be doing their full duty. In these addresses the press was appealed to to publish the names of the "slackers."

Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of public schools, took prompt steps recently to overcome the embarrassment which poor to children were experiencing as a result of posting the names of children who bought thrift stamps. The practice led to the poor children, who could not buy, being made conspicuous. The practice of posting these names has been discontinued.

YEAR'S RECORD OF MERCANTILE MARINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The sixty-first annual report of the Mercantile Marine Service Association records some interesting achievements on the part of the British Mercantile Marine Service and a vast amount of executive work, as accomplished by the association.

The report says: The transport in merchant vessels during the year of 13,000,000 men, 25,000,000 tons of material, 1,000,000 sick and wounded, 51,000,000 tons of coal and oil fuel, 2,000,000 horses and mules, 100,000,000 cwt. of wheat, 7,000,000 tons of iron ore, in addition to the export of goods to the value of £500,000,000, are concrete facts which need no elaboration to prove the value of the British senior service and the quality of the men who man the ships. A list is given of the various honors, among which are three V. C.'s, awarded to members of the Royal Naval Reserve.

The council of the association have progressed a long way in the direction of obtaining a standard uniform for the merchant service, it only remaining necessary to obtain parliamentary consent to the proposals.

A further achievement recorded is the attainment of the franchise by proxy vote for seamen. Also an important step has been taken in the direction of the prevention and adjustment of differences between owners and seamen and making provision for standard rates of wages and conditions of employment by the constitution of a board known as the National Maritime Board.

The association has also made strong efforts on behalf of interned seamen and sailor prisoners of war and also records the appointment of a number of master mariners, amongst whom was Capt. A. W. V. Trant of the Leyland line to cooperate in the Shipping Ministry.

The report also mentions the recognition by the public of the services rendered by British seamen as evidenced by various governmental concessions and provisions such as compensation for loss of life or limb through war risks, and increased allowances to dependents of war prisoners and interned members and increased railway facilities and so forth. Not the least satisfactory was the recent increase of pay of R. N. R. officers consequent upon the revised rates of naval officers.

The Board of Trade also give considerable evidence of their interest in the welfare of the seamen and officers by making provision for further life saving appliances and improved accommodation on shipboard.

A new departure has been the opening of a branch office of the association at Glasgow with a fully equipped office and news room immediately opposite the central station.

PENSION BILL SIGNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has signed the bill providing a minimum pension of \$30 per month for all Civil War veterans.

LITTLE STORIES OF PROFITEERING

From many sources reports are reaching The Christian Science Monitor office that prices charged to retail purchasers of the necessities of life are unfair or excessive in comparison with the conditions announced by public officials and agents as being now in effect. As a possible aid in correcting what is wrong, The Christian Science Monitor is printing brief statements, experiences, or incidents showing the actual situation from the point of view of the consumer.

"May I inquire," writes one man, "if it is a question to which there is an answer, what kind of food price regulation it is that always seems to compromise with the dealer—whether he be coal man, ice man, grocer man, or anything else—by giving him what he wants? One gets the impression that all he has to do is to assume a look of solemn regret and murmur to the price regulators: 'I'm very sorry, but I feel that I shall have to charge 60 cents instead of 20,' to get in reply a 'Dear, dear, you really! Well—go ahead!' Has anyone, by the way, yet encountered an instance where price fixers have fixed the price any way but up?"

"Of course, the answer to this—the indignant answer—is that if it were not for these men—producers themselves, most of them—who are thus regulating prices upward, there is no telling where prices would be. They would be simply impossible, we are told. Quite true. More's the pity, that folks should be so greedy. But yet it does not seem to me that this is enough of a reply. Merely to say, when things are bad, that they might have been worse, is cheap argument, wide of the point. What might have happened in other circumstances, has nothing to do with what is happening now.

"I can understand why, in price regulation, those whose point of view is that of the producer, as distinct from that of the consuming public, might favor granting increases in price to take care of increases in cost, so that the net profits will remain about the same; but why price increases should ever be granted sufficient to cover the higher cost and, in addition, provide more profit, is something the justice of which I am unable to perceive. I refer to commodities where increases in cost of production could easily be covered by an increase in selling price of 1 or 2 cents, but which are permitted to go up 5 cents or more.

"I have had some experience with the price regulating proposition as it affects life in Boston, which has furnished me with interesting light on the position that has been allotted the consumer of this particular commodity. The circumstances are these: I have an ice box which will not hold a 15-cent piece of ice. The top must stand open until the ice melts enough to permit it to close. I left word with the janitor to ask the iceman to leave a 10-cent piece; he reported that the iceman had told him he would be fined \$150 if he left anything smaller than a 15-cent size. Resenting the necessity of buying ice to waste or spending \$12 or \$15 for a larger ice box, my wife called up the ice company. The man who answered said it was optional with the driver whether he delivered the 10-cent size; then said, 'Wait a minute!' Presently another man's voice came over the wire.

"It couldn't be done," he said, "and decided they wouldn't deliver anything smaller than a 15-cent piece." "Got together," said my wife. "Doesn't that sound rather like a trust?" "Perhaps," returned the man, laconically. "So now I am supposed to buy ice to throw away, or acquire another ice box—and I don't want to do either. "I wouldn't mind it as much, if only he hadn't said, 'The ice companies got together and decided—'"

HENRY FORD SUCCESSFUL
TOPEKA, Kan.—That Henry Ford is helping the country to a great extent

is shown by the following editorial from the Topeka Capital:

Henry Ford's 35,000 men are working shoulder to shoulder with him (you never hear of a Henry Ford strike) to win the war, and are turning out Liberty motors, Ford submarine chasers guaranteed to clean up the U-boats, and astonishing "baby tanks" which can be operated by one man and can be turned out by the ten thousand and sent across the trenches armed with machine guns. The Henry Ford plants are all war plants now. Mr. Ford the other day wired a British news syndicate in response to a telegram:

"I am a pacifist so earnest for peace that I am fighting for it to the limit of mental, physical and financial capacity. All America is inspired with the same spirit. . . . We stand with our heroic allies, confident of victory. 'Hold the fort, for we are coming.' America will fight to the last cent and the last man that every sort of militarism may be swept from the world and permanent peace established by international law."

A fairly sufficient answer to Colonel Roosevelt's remark the other day that "pacifists don't keep a nation out of war; they keep it unit for duty when war comes." Colonel Roosevelt is doing his duty—as he sees it. So is Henry Ford, though differently.

CONSERVATION OF WHEAT IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The chairman of the Canada Food Board, Mr. Henry B. Thomson, stated that conservation of wheat, so as to supply overseas requirements, must be continued at least until after the 1919 crop. In the course of his statement he says: "Although the world wheat-crop situation at the present time is more promising than a year ago, still considerable time will elapse before the crops are harvested, and even if the greatest expectations are realized, the fact remains that the world reserves of wheat are exhausted. The greatest care will have to be taken to conserve these reserves both here and abroad.

"It is highly improbable that the bread-grain crops of the world will be large enough to more than reestablish the proper reserves, and it will be absolutely necessary to continue conservation and substitution, at least until the 1919 crop situation is known. "Canada is daily increasing the manufacture of substitutes for wheat, and consumers are urgently requested to make use of these substitutes to the limit of their ability."

EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—In the Kathiwar State of Gondal compulsory education for girls has been introduced for all villages where there are schools. Parents have to pay a fine of 1 anna for every day that a girl is absent without reasonable excuse. The measure does not apply to boys, who are sent to school as a matter of course.

BRITISH CIVILIAN PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The regulation announced in the press on Jan. 1 last, with regard to remittances for British civilian prisoners of war interned in Holland, has been canceled. In future such prisoners may receive from this country remittances not exceeding £25 a head per month by money orders only.

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MESSAGE TO SOUTH SLAVS OF CHICAGO

Labor Board Member Pictures Contrast Between Conditions in America and in Countries Under Autocratic Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—South Slavs of Chicago, workers for the most part in factories, building trades and the stockyards, had a message on the war given them straight from American labor, by Victor A. Olander, recently. Mr. Olander is a member of the National War Labor Board, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, and an official of the International Seaman's Union. The meeting was one of those Sunday afternoon gatherings of men of foreign extraction, considering the war, which are becoming frequent here.

"What would the Austrian Emperor do to you if you asked for your rights there?" asked Mr. Olander. "Shoot us," came from the labor leader's intense audience. "They don't steal your children from you here," continued the speaker. "Your children are not urged to love some particular ruler. They are not taught that the Emperor Karl is the only one in the world worth looking up to. Here your children are all put to school. Here we are all alike.

"What is this war—a capitalists' war? No, a working people's war. We get more out of this war than any other people. We can understand this better than any other people—the South Slavs can understand this better. We may not understand the late historical points, but we can feel it. If that's true, what about you men of South Slavia? Are there any of you who can't see it now?"

"But the question is more than one of South Slavia. You men and women may never go back to Europe. But have you never heard some one throw a mean word at you because you were a foreigner? Have you never heard some one say, 'There goes one of those Polacks?' You know when you will get rid of that? When you put the Slav on the map? "We Americans are not going to fight your battle. You've got to assert yourselves not only as Americans but you've got to win your fight as South Slavs.

"Anyone who will may say the war



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wasn't started for the benefit of the working men. It may be true. But it is working out that way. It isn't anybody who has any more at stake in the fight than the common people. England has her faults, but she is a democracy, and her common people have their chance.

"Mistake or no mistake, it were better we had a Russian revolution than we had a czarism. If the fact that Russia withdrew from the European front is going to make me carry a bayonet on the western front, I am going to be glad to do it. There isn't anybody who has any more at stake in the fight than the common people," the American labor leader concluded.

ENGINEER REGIMENT TO RESTORE ROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—In connection with the recruiting of two new brigades for the Texas National Guard, a process now well under way, the recruiting of a regiment of engineers, primarily for the restoration and repair of roads, bridges and other structures of vital public importance, is being advocated. It is pointed out that these works are in danger of lapsing into neglect, owing to the uncertainty of labor and shipping facilities.

This work, it is declared by President Vinson of the state university, among others, is not only important in itself, but it will afford experience to the proposed regiment of engineers which will stand them in good stead when later they are faced with the problems of warfare in France.

CITIES TO AID KANSAS HARVEST

Work of Recruiting a Labor Army of 30,000 Men Is Undertaken to Save the Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—Kansas has begun the work of recruiting a farm army of 30,000 men from the cities of the State to help in the wheat, rye, barley and oats harvest of the State this year. The present indications point to a wheat yield of about 118,000,000 bushels, all oats yield of around 60,000,000 bushels and a rye yield of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels.

A special commission was named by the Governor to cooperate with the United States labor director for Kansas, E. E. Frizell of Larned, in obtaining city labor for the harvest. For three weeks a canvass was made of men of the farms and those farm laborers of near-by states who might be available for harvest help. This left approximately 30,000 men needed from the cities of the State to carry on the harvest.

The commission worked out quotas for every city of more than 2000 population in the State. The quota was based upon 23.44 per cent of the male population between the ages of 15 and 44. Many industrial institutions and business houses employing common labor will release some of their men to help in the harvest. It is estimated that from 13,000 to 20,000 men will be available from the laboring classes of the cities. From 10,000 to 12,000 men must come from the business houses and offices.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Chas. B. Burdette of Pasadena, Cal., who is prominent in such food conservation work in that State as is carried on by women, grew up in central New York, and for a time taught there. Residence, Wisconsin followed, and then migration to southern California, where she has been prominent as a leader in the women's club movement, as a backer of the Chautauqua Assembly plan of democratic education, and as a promoter of all modern and progressive forms of education. She both speaks and writes in behalf of causes in which she believes, and has come to be an influential person in a State that now makes no distinction between the sexes in civic rights and privileges.

J. Stanley Durkee of Brockton, Mass., president-elect of Howard University, Washington, D. C., an institution with Negro students, is a native of Carleton, N. S., who was educated at Bates College, Lewiston, Me., and at Boston University. His early years of active life in the world of men were spent in the ministerial ranks of the Free Baptist denomination and with churches in Maine. In 1890 he joined the Congregational denomination and for some years has been living and preaching in Brockton. Howard University was founded by New Englanders who were friends of the Negro and most, if not all, of its presidents have been of the Congregational denomination.

James H. Hustis, who has been appointed district director of New England's railroads by Mr. McAdoo, upon the nomination of Regional Director A. H. Smith, is now serving as president of the Boston & Maine Railroad. As he has nearly two years, as president of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and before that for four years was in charge of the Boston and Albany division of the New York Central road, he may be said to know the New England land transportation system from the administrative side; and it is quite in the natural order of things that he should now have supervision of the three roads which at intervals he has managed wisely and with a minimum of popular criticism. Mr. Hustis first attracted the attention of the New England traveling and shipping public by his handling of the Boston & Albany road, when he checked its disintegration, put an end to complaints of poor service and set it in a class by itself for efficiency at a time when two rival systems were going from bad to worse under the manipulation of New York financiers and their Boston banking and political allies. Mr. Hustis is a New Yorker, who began railroading as a practical calling early in life following a public school education. He rose from rank to rank under the New York Central management, and he knows the vocation he is in as only a man with such a record can. He knows how to deal with the public and employees in a way to command respect, and he has given the impression of being a man looking upon railroading as a public calling and not a form of personal or corporate graft. Consequently he will fit in with a method of federal control for national ends better than some other men who might have been chosen.

Harry Pratt Judson, president of the University of Chicago, is soon to leave the country bound for Persia as chairman of a commission of relief and investigation, which is being sent from the United States. He was dean of the faculties of arts, literature and sciences in the university when the reign of President William R. Harper came to an end; and during a brief interval he served as acting president. In 1907 he was formally put in charge of the university, and has guided its rapid growth in a way to command respect. Williams College in Massachusetts gave him his liberal education; he then taught school for a decade and a half, and then he went to the University of Minnesota to teach history, a place which he held until 1902 when he joined the University of Chicago faculty as a professor of political science and with administrative duties as well. President Judson has managed with all his duties and labors as a dean and as a president to do considerable creative work as an author since he went to the University of Chicago. He is a member of the General Education Board, and of the Rockefeller Foundation, and in 1914 went to China to make an investigation of conditions there on which have been based much spending of funds by American philanthropists. The experience he then acquired will aid him in his trip to Persia.

Tsunefuro Miyazaki, who is to speak before the Japanese Bar Association at its annual meeting, and who will improve the opportunity to address citizens of California and of other states which he will visit, on the grounds for present and future amity between the United States and Japan, is one of Japan's jurists with more than a national reputation. Thus he served that country as counsel before the International Arbitral Tribunal of The Hague in 1904-1905, and he represented Japan at the International Opium Conference held in Shanghai in 1909. He was trained for law and for diplomacy at the Law College of the Imperial University, Tokyo, and he has held responsible positions in the diplomatic service when stationed at the embassies in Washington and Berlin. He also, for a season, has been the chief law officer of the Foreign Office at Tokyo. Twice resident in Washington, either as secretary of the legation in 1902, or as counselor of the embassy in 1906-1907, he knows American life and Americans.

George Henry Roberts, M.P., who has been Minister of Labor since 1917, entered Mr. Lloyd George's war ministry in 1916 as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. He is well known in the labor world, having been secretary to the Typographical Association and President of the Trades

Council at Norwich before he entered politics. He has been Labor member for Norwich since 1906. From 1915-1916 he held the office of Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

GUSTAVE HERVE ON "PEACE OFFENSIVE"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—"It seems," Gustave Hervé says in an article in *La Victoire*, "that while the Germans are making ready for a new blow on the front in France they are also preparing a peace offensive, at least the English papers say one is coming. Nor is there anything very improbable about this new peace offensive. The great military offensive, for all its fine start, is beginning to turn out badly for the Germans. Ukraine, too, from the food supply point of view, has been a disappointment and the statistics of the submarine warfare are getting less and less brilliant in spite of all the destruction this brings about. Another black spot is the zeal with which America is throwing itself into the war; who can say how many destroyers, ships, aeroplanes, and soldiers the colossal republic is going to supply."

"Above all, it is from the economic point of view that the future looks dark and alarming for finance and industry on the other side of the Rhine. If the industry and commerce of the Empire are to recover after peace has come, it will be impossible to do without America, England, and France. It would be in no way surprising if those who are directing affairs in Germany should be considering a plan for taking advantage of their fine military situation in order to extricate themselves from the terrible position into which they have put themselves. What, however, would be fantastic would be that the Allies should be feeble or stupid enough to begin conversations with them."

"Merely to discuss peace in the allied press at present, or to seem to attach the least importance to peace proposals coming from Germany would be more than ingenuous. One would have, in fact, to be as bereft of intelligence as a Bolshevik to suppose for a moment that Germany, victorious in Russia and Rumania, mistress of Serbia and Belgium and the north of both Italy and France, would accept the peace conditions which President Wilson has enumerated: for whatever defeatists may say, President Wilson and the Allies have stated very clearly what the minimum conditions of the Entente are. Can one imagine the military and feudal caste which rules in Germany agreeing for a minute to the resurrection of Poland or to letting go of the piece of Poland stolen by Prussia over a century ago, and still profoundly Polish; or can one imagine it acquiescing in the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, to mention only two points in Mr. Wilson's program?"

"If," Gustave Hervé continues, "our defeatists and Bolsheviks insist that the Allies should make fresh statements of their peace conditions there is one with which they could answer the new German peace maneuvers, and that is to refuse to talk of peace before the German and Austrian troops have begun by unconditionally reinstating the frontiers of Aug. 1, 1914. Our great ancestors of the revolution found a clear and a proud formula within reach of every one's intelligence if not of their courage, the only formula worthy of a free people speaking to an invader. 'France will not begin any pourparlers for peace as long as the enemy occupies a single particle of the territory of the Republic.' Let the German and Austrian troops begin by evacuating the Russia of 1914, Rumania, Serbia, Belgium, Northern Italy and Northeastern France; then the Allies can, without shame, consider the requests for peace made by the aggressors of 1914. Until then any discussion with the Society of Nations would be at an end, because Germany by her invariable resistance to the combined armies of civilization and right would have furnished a brilliant proof that in the future if a member of the Society of Nations were sufficiently powerful it could hold its own against all the international tribunals which could be instituted with the support of all the international police which could be imagined. In order to make the society of Nations practicable Germany must be beaten militarily and it must be plainly proved to everybody that the whole world is stronger than no matter what nation, however formidable it might be, which should endeavor to rebel against the standard of international justice. For the last few months French morale has been at a higher level. To talk too much about peace might be to 'sabote' it. France has not made Clemenceau her leader in order to make peace, when she wants to make peace she will call on other people; he is there to make war."

IRISH FLAX CROP
By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Ireland
DUBLIN, Ireland.—The flax crop in Ireland was not very satisfactory to the growers, the yield to the acre being small. The total weight of flax sold at all Irish markets was 1,909,440 stones and this realized a sum of £2,720,952 or £1.8s. 6d. a stone. The increased area sown, however, went some way toward making up for the poor yield and was 16,112 acres, equivalent to 17 per cent. over the previous year, but was 55,820 acres more than the average. The increased area was 108 per cent. over the average, but the increased crop was only 99 per cent.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Work, Fight or Jail
"Go to work, go to war, or go to jail" is the crisp way in which Governor Bilbo of Mississippi passes along the warning issued by General Crowder in Washington that all men of draft age must engage in essential occupations. In Philadelphia many men, particularly waiters, are availing themselves of the good offices of the Pennsylvania committee of public safety in finding work on farms. From an unexpected source, then, the produce raisers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey are obtaining much needed farm help. This work or fight order, it is hoped, will be the means of decimating the ranks of the theater ticket speculators, who are usually of the draft age. To the essential occupations with them will go the soda clerks, elevator operators and salesmen in department stores. Employees of pool rooms, bowling alleys, bucket shops, race tracks are classed as engaged in hurtful occupations. They must change to useful work on July 1. As the Pittsburgh Post says: "There is no room in America for the loafer today, and no excuse for him at any time."

English for All

It is not impossible that the time is coming when an ability to read a generous passage of simple English shall be regarded as a legal test all persons from other countries must pass if they are to remain in the United States for any protracted period. Surely future citizenship conditions will not be so lax as to make it possible for immense numbers of people from other countries to remain essentially "foreigners" in the United States for 10, 20 and even 30 years. An immigration authority, Dr. Peter Roberts of New York, says: "Every foreign born ought to be acquainted with the language of our courts, of our press, of our platforms. Every foreign born who does not know the English language ought to learn it. This does not mean that he must forget his mother tongue and that we are to rule all languages but the English entirely out, but that, since he is living under our government, it is not safe for the government nor for him, to say nothing of not being benefited, nor to know the language of that government."

Foreign Language Plays

In Milwaukee and St. Louis the former German language theaters will be devoted to plays in the English language for the period of the war, and a movement is afoot in New York City to see that there is to be at least a supervision over the plays to be given next year by the Irving Place Theater Company at the Garden Theater, if their proposed season is played. At least there should be an end to the performance in the United States of plays that glorify Kultur, as many of these German and Austrian plays do. Again, the Vienna stage has been a source of not a little decadence in the American theater, both in the form of plays adapted into English and plays in English imitated by Americans. Nor is the Yiddish theater free from plays of mischief-making tendencies, looked at from American social and political viewpoints. In particular, certain of the modern Russian plays that are given in these Yiddish theaters, are objectionable on various scores. If given in English some of these plays would quickly be stopped by the police, judging from action that has been taken in the case of plays no more offensive than were written in English. Why should these foreign language dramas be permitted to undermine social and political standards that the government is trying to maintain?

Fall Styles in June

Delegates to the semi-annual convention of the National Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association, recently held in Cleveland, O., were vouchsafed a pre-view of the fall styles. One interesting fact brought out was that Buenos Aires women are wearing the styles that most of their sisters of North America will not begin to think about for a few months, at least. Many of the models shown in Cleveland were of American design, but it was no secret that Paris still is a dictator of cut in frocks and millinery. Appropriately enough, the fall styles will sound the conservation note, but still will keep to the chic key. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger reports that "stylish street or motor coats will be built on straight lines. There is only a suggestion of the cape. This is only an optical illusion, however, and the sleeves are a part of the illusion. Smart and novel are the attractive fastenings, embodying new ideas in buttons and belts. The collars are to be large and roll high about the face. Pockets there are in plenty."

BOMBAY ACTS ON RENT PROTECTOR

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India
CALCUTTA, India.—The bill which has just been passed through the Bombay legislative council is emphatically a measure which has been forced upon the government by the pressure of public opinion. The rent problem in Bombay, always a difficult one, has during the past year or two, been greatly aggravated by the conditions set up by the war. Bombay is the chief military terminus in India, and is the seat of a correspondingly important military organization. Its commercial activities have also been greatly stirred by the war, and the result has been a large accession to its floating population, and a corresponding rise in rents. The demands of the landlords soon became so extortionate that all creeds and races in the community rose in protest against them, and after a mass meeting attended by both Indians and Europeans and calling loudly for legislative action, the government decided to interfere, and the bill to restrict any increase of rents of dwelling houses and business premises in the

WAR OPERATIONS IN PALESTINE THEATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In a dispatch dated from Jericho Mr. W. T. Massey, representing the British press with the Expeditionary Force in Palestine, writes: "By dawn this morning an operation east of the Jordan was completed which brought into our hands nearly a thousand Turks and Germans as prisoners, depleted the enemy force by many casualties, and inflicted severe loss on them in war material. It was another successful raid in the mountains of Gilead. As one watched the Anzac cavalry and British yeomanry and infantry returning across the Jordan valley in intense heat, hardly distinguishable through dense dust clouds lifted by a strong and parching wind, their fortitude and endurance during five days of heavy work excited the keenest admiration. "Since the previous raid on Es Salt and Amman, when the Hedjaz railway was damaged, the enemy had collected a large force to guard Shunet Nimrin, at the foot of the mountain pass leading from Ghoraniyeh Bridge over the Jordan to Es Salt. It is hardly possible to conceive a position of greater strength or more easily defended. "Once across the valley the road winds up for 3000 feet or 4000 feet. Es Salt lies between steep hills, and the Touth Pass is flanked by hills which a few determined men could hold against overwhelming numbers. Six miles northward, there is another track through the mountains, while a third path alongside the Wadi Meidan forms a possible, though difficult, route from the Jordan to Es Salt. "It was decided that Londoners should make a holding attack on Nimrin, keeping the Turks pinned there, while Australian mounted troops proceeded by the northern road toward Es Salt. Some Anzac cavalry moved into the foothills south of Nimrin to harass the enemy if he decided to retire over the rough track to Amman. On Monday night Australian mounted troops and Londoners crossed the bridges at Ghoraniyeh and For-men, moved to the east bank of the river and got a long way up the road before dawn. At daybreak on Tuesday the Londoners engaged the enemy positions at Nimrin, where the enemy was behind lines of sangars covering the road and all the approaches to the hills flanking it. The Anzacs southward were faced in the foothills by machine gunners, but got as far as was intended. Australian mounted men, overcoming the great difficulties of the country on a narrow front, detached troops to envelop Es Salt from the north, and by Wednesday had surrounded the town, securing 350 prisoners and 29 machine guns. "During the dark hours of Wednesday morning a large force of Turks from the Nabulus area crossed the Jordan well north of Ajlaj, and crept south along the river bank, which, to a depth of over half a mile, is a succession of steep mudhills and water-courses peculiarly suitable for hiding bodies of troops. They moved toward Redhill Ridge, a mass of broken ground. A mounted brigade and horse artillery were here guarding the crossing. They had to give way before superior numbers, and the artillery had to abandon nine guns, which were only got into position after extraordinarily heavy labor, and could not be hastily removed. The gun crews got away with their teams. "The situation at this moment was peculiar, for we were across Nimrin in the Turk's rear, while the Turks, in occupation of Redhill, might develop (a movement?) cutting the road which the Australian mounted troops had taken toward Es Salt. Anzac cavalry brought from the south made a rapid march to the high ground northwest of this road. Their swift progress over the wide plain was easily observed, though the dust columns, but the Turks were powerless, and the Australian mounted troops' rear was thus made good. "Preparations were made to remove the prisoners from Es Salt, troops being sent from Es Salt to Howel to prevent the Turks marching up the Nimrin road, and others engaging considerable reinforcements from Amman and some from across the Jordan. Although greatly outnumbered, the covering troops very successfully held off the enemy, two attacks being heavily defeated. "The prisoners brought over the Jordan joined a large party who on the morning operations began were completely surprised in their bivouacs, and others were brought in from Nimrin. On Friday night the Australian mounted troops returned to the plain. This morning all the troops were over except those guarding the bridgehead. The Londoners' containing attack at Nimrin was entirely successful, and the enemy down to the last moment was under the impression that it was an attempt to get through."

STUDY OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The question of forming an interim industrial reconstruction committee for the glass industry was discussed at a conference of employers and labor representatives from all parts of the United Kingdom, held at the India Office under the presidency of Dr. Addison, M. P., Minister of Reconstruction. After emphasizing the need for beginning at once to prepare for the solutions of the many questions that would arise after demobilization, Dr. Addison said that these problems did not simply relate to the movement of workers or the restoration of pre-war employment. They must have raw materials to work with as well as credit by which men could "carry over," and also orders to work for. They must not suppose that the Germans were leaving this subject unconsidered. Already an elaborate organization had been formed in Germany to deal with post-war conditions, and they would spare no effort to organize themselves in order to get ahead of the British in trade. They must in the future, continued Dr. Addison, give more assistance to the promotion of industry than they had done in the past. It was evident that both employers and employees were equally restless under what was called government control, and he pointed out that the way for industries to emancipate themselves from such control was to organize and appoint a number of people to do the job for themselves. In some trades the first essential in order that they should be reequipped with machinery. It was the intention of the government to take steps to get the industries working as speedily as possible. With regard to the financial questions involved, there was a great variety of conditions in different industries, and it was essential that recommendations for assistance should be based on considered and responsible advice. He added that he hoped these representative trade bodies would become a permanent feature of their industrial life. There must be increased production and a better understanding between the industrial and employed, together with the removal of artificial limitations so that both parties might secure a fair share of the benefits of improved methods.

SCHEME TO DEPORT VENETIAN POPULACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—Various accounts of the hardships endured by the people in the invaded Italian provinces have reached Italy, and now it is feared that the same sufferings, in the form of deportation to enemy countries, that have overtaken the population of Belgium and Northern France, are likely to be experienced by the people of the Italian provinces. The *Gazzetta del Veneto*, which is published at Udine under the auspices of the Austrian Command, after stating that the war has caused a great deal of unemployment and consequent suffering among the poorer classes of the occupied provinces, has announced that "The Royal Imperial Administration of the occupied districts, has in agreement with the German representatives, set up a joint commission composed of members of both states, with the object of offering to the men and women an occupation in accordance with their own trades and abilities, either in Germany or Austria." The *Gazzetta del Veneto* states that this is a free offer and that every one will be quite free to decide to which of the two countries they would like to go. It states also that they will be well paid, allowed to write to their relations, and permitted from time to time to come back to visit them. The Austrian and German Commission, it is announced, will traverse the whole of the occupied region. The days on which emigrants are to present themselves will be made known by the press of the Communes, and by the priests. The last lines of the statement are significant in view of Austrian denials that the Venetian population are employed on work of a military character. "Those men and women who are already occupied in military employment or are under military direction will not be taken."

LOUISIANA DRY SENTIMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Citizens of Alexandria have called a series of mass meetings to urge the enlargement of Camp Beauregard and to give impetus to the 5-mile dry zone bill to be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Louisiana Legislature. Petitions are being circulated asking the Legislature to ratify the national prohibition amendment.

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ARRAIGNS BREWERS
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	First Quality	Second Quality
Split	25 50 100 500 1000	or over
"Grooved"	14 2d 24 3d 34 4d 44 5d 54 6d 64 7d 74 8d 84 9d 94	50c 52c 54c 56c 58c 60c 62c 64c 66c 68c 70c 72c 74c 76c 78c 80c

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

NOYES' "ROBIN HOOD"
ON MT. TAMALPAIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

Mountain Play Association presented in their forest theater on Mt. Tamalpais, Marin County, Cal., "Robin Hood and the Three Kings," play in three acts by Alfred Noyes, afternoon of May 19, 1918. The cast:

Robin Hood.....August Aguirre
Little John.....R. W. Scott
Friar Tuck.....Earl Ward
Will Scarlett.....Russ Stimmel
Much (the miller's son).....Lorena Logan
Prince John.....Sydney Schlesinger
King Richard (Coeur de Lion).....King Richard (Coeur de Lion)

F. H. Mannix
Oberon.....Melville Baruh
Sheriff of Nottingham.....Philip Whitting
Pittwater.....Alexander Jarvis
Shadow of a Leaf.....L. M. Piccirilli
A surf.....George Crowe
Blondel (with song).....Max Breakville
Queen Titania.....Camille Purdy
Queen Elisor.....Elinor Heath
Marian, Fitzwater's wife.....Miss Susan
Jenny (maid to Marian).....Dorothy Kiedy
Prioresse of Kirkles.....Annie Plinge

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—California has been developing the asset of its great out-of-doors in many directions, geographically and socially. Its Greek theater, where Maude Adams played Antigone; its Carmel-by-the-Sea, where the forest theater thrives annually in expressions of art frescoed beneath the pine trees that wall the natural amphitheater; its Spring Festival, where the women of the University of California celebrate their Parthenon in pageantry and play, and finally its annual grove "jinks" of the Bohemian Club, which attract the artistic talent of the world, from Paderewski to Harry Leon Wilson, are but some of the expressions of a moving forth into the open which the pioneers themselves manifested when they acted upon the Greeley advice and reversed Lochinvar to come West.

Among the latest expressions of the art of pageantry and community theatricals is the "Mountain Play." It is given annually on a shoulder of the hill that skirts Mt. Tamalpais in Marin County. The mountain itself stands like a sentinel overlooking Marin County, whose western edge is deep in the Pacific Ocean and whose eastern and northern boundaries inclose a land so picturesque that it has been called "America's Switzerland."

On Sunday afternoon, May 19, the sixth annual performance was given of the Mountain Play. It should be explained that the amphitheater is set in a forest of redwoods—stragglers along the belt of the Sequoia. From the site of the outdoor theater, one may see the bay of San Francisco, the hills of Berkeley, the valleys of Santa Rosa and, with a glass, on a clear day, the capital of the State, Sacramento, 100 miles away.

In this environment there was presented "Robin Hood and the Three Kings," a play in three acts by Alfred Noyes, and staged by Garnet Holme, who learned his spectacular business of pageantry with Frank R. Benson, whose Shakespearean players he joined in England. Holme has also been associated in this far western State with the best of the activities of the forest theater at Carmel-by-the-Sea.

The production of "Robin Hood" was beautifully colored. Nature did the lighting effects and provided the scenery. The captious might find fault with these Mountain Plays on one account only. They are usually anachronistic. No one with imagination could believe in the Sherwood Forest in the Thirteenth Century while Mt. Tamalpais loomed to the north, San Francisco spread its multitude of hills to the west, and sequoia trees near by made arches of green and Gothic majesty. The captious would complain that in such a setting there should be a play which did not deny its scenery.

"Abraham and Isaac," which was the first of the Mountain Plays and given in 1913, was equally at variance with its setting, but the ancient quality of its story and the Old Testament simplicity of its lines made it not so incongruous. "Sakuntala," with its orientalism, has been given as a Mountain Play, and so have "William Tell," "Rip Van Winkle" and "Twelfth Night."

As yet the organization has not found anything that synchronizes with the shutters of a present vision on Mt. Tamalpais. The hope is expressed that this will be accomplished in the near future and that a play appropriate to the magnitude of the setting and the peculiar and characteristic qualities of the place—which qualities may not be disguised by curtain, costume or rhetoric—will be wrought into the very fabric of the scene, as is done at Bohemia Grove and on the greensward of the campus of the University of California in the Berkeley Hills.

Nearly 6000 enthusiasts climbed to the mountain amphitheater on May 19, and witnessed a performance made memorable historically by enthusiastic amateurs who gave their services for the love of an art which Californians believe will develop and glorify western traditions and western ideals.

A stirring episode of the performance was a service flag raising, which preluded the performance of "Robin Hood."

Mrs. D. E. F. Easton, a member of the Drama League and associated with the best of local expressions in the drama, and R. F. O'Rourke, president of the Mountain Play Association, assisted in the ceremonies which sent to the breeze a flag bearing 25 stars—a reassurance of the accomplishment of work which there is yet to be done in France.

The site of the Mountain Plays was deeded to the Mountain Play Association in 1915, a free gift from the hands of United States Congressman Kent, to be held forever by the association as the place where he hopes will be developed an art so singularly Californian that it will be understood and loved by all the world.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (May 10).—"Hotch Potch" has succeeded "The Thirteenth Chair" at the Duke of York's Theater. It is a lively entertainment, consisting of 10 scenes with songs between them while the stage hands are busy at the back. If the music is nearly as old as the jokes, it does not matter, both are popular. And if the humor is sometimes a little broad, nobody appeared to mind it. You carry away with you a sense of tremendous energy. Everybody, actors, dancers, and members of the orchestra, worked as if they were making munitions at a crisis. And they had a good lead in Mr. Fred Kitchen, who, as a lonely soldier, a deplorably faithless soldier, a manager of a shoemaker, and as a Sardinian, or rather a Sicilian player, kept everybody in the best of spirits in every scene. His dancing, too, for a man of his figure was more than praiseworthy. Then Miss Nora Delany is most successful as singer and actress. Her "Marilucia" was given with true Sicilian vigor. And among the others, Mr. Alec Fraser had some popular songs, and Miss Marie Spink whistled delightfully. Mr. de Courville's productions are always expensive, and the dresses in "Hotch Potch" leave nothing to be desired as to quantity.

A new play has been acquired by Mr. Percy Hutchinson for the Queen's Theater. It is called "The Luck of the Navy" and is by Mrs. Clifford Mills. Mrs. Mills was the author of "The Baskin," and, together with Mr. Reginald Owen, of "Where the Rainbow Ends."

At the Royal Academy there is a portrait by Mr. Charles Shannon, A. R. A., of Miss Lillan McCarthy in the character of "The Dumb Wife." She is in medieval costume.

The May issue of The Play Pictorial is devoted to "The Bing Boys on Broadway." A portrait of Mr. George Robey as Lucifer Bing appears on the cover.

Mr. Arthur Sinclair and his company, the Irish Players, finished their season at the Court. They open at the Opera House, Belfast, for two weeks, and then at Cork for another two weeks.

Melville Cooper, of the Birmingham Repertory Theater, who was reported killed, is now stated to be a prisoner of war.

Miss Iris Hoye has been appearing at the Coliseum in "Box B" by Cosmo Gordon Lennox. A very talkative friend, embracing a particular friend, embraces by mistake, and in full view of the theater, a famous flying man who has inadvertently entered her box. When she hears that a flash-light photograph has been taken of them at the very moment of the embrace, she agrees to be engaged to the gentleman, whom she has known for the last 10 minutes. Miss Hoye plays with all her usual vivacity, and the little play was well received. Besides Miss Hoye, Mr. Weedon Grossmith appears as Judge in "Stopping the Breach." Judge and counsel spar at one another, and both spar with the witnesses. And his lordship's judicial ignorance and judicial wit are much appreciated. Mr. Grossmith, however, is not as funny as one expected he would be. Then there was the ever popular Little Titch, and Grock and his Partner—the latter being the most popular "turn" of the evening. For it is doubtful if Kreisler and Ysaye could play together on one violin at the same moment, as Grock and his Partner do.

CONGREVE COMEDY
REVIVED IN LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Way of the World," a comedy in five acts, by Congreve, presented by the Incorporated Stage Society, London, at the King's Hall, Covent Garden. The cast:

Fainall.....Russell Thorndike
Mirabell.....Gilbert Cannan
Witwoud.....Miles Malleson
Petulant.....J. H. Brewer
F. B. J. Sharp.....F. B. J. Sharp
Lady Wishfort.....Maile O'Neill
Mrs. Millamant.....Edith Goddall
Mrs. Marwood.....Rhoda Symons
Mrs. Fainall.....Hilda Bruce Potter
Fobbe.....Sybil Thorndike
Mincing.....Evelyn Grey

LONDON, England.—It has been said that with the exception of "Love for Love," the comedies of Congreve are better read than acted. But, if acted, they should be given with perfect ease. Comedy that depends entirely on its dialogue must be rehearsed until there is no reasonable excuse for a hitch, and played by actors who are nothing less than the best procurable.

In "The Way of the World" the dialogue is everything and the plot is nothing. Even the characters are secondary to the wit. For more than three hours the flow of talk goes on—only, at the King's Hall, Covent Garden, it did not flow.

Granted it is difficult nowadays to get the thing you exactly want, it ought to have been possible for the Incorporated Stage Society to procure a professional actor to play the leading part. Mr. Gilbert Cannan is a well-known writer, but he has apparently no knowledge of acting at all. Moreover, he could not even learn his words. So, while he was on the stage, he succeeded in not only spoiling his own part, but everybody else's too.

It is impossible to say anything of Miss Edith Goddall's Mrs. Millamant. With a Mirabell who was a grotesque, what could any actress do? The performance, in fact, was a fiasco. And though there was some very fair acting here and there, you could not find anything in it to praise heartily.

FOUR PLAYS AT THE
IMPERIAL, TOKYO

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan.—The Imperial Theater of Tokyo is now playing the following pieces: "Miyajima Dammari," "Hikozaemon," "Modori Bashi" and "Benten Musume Meo-no Shiranami."

"Miyajima Dammari" is an historical drama in one act, depicting an episode at the beginning of the Thirteenth Century. A robber tries to steal the red banner of the Taira clan, when a remnant of the clan is praying before the shrine for the defeat of the opposing clan, the Minamoto, which is then in power.

"Hikozaemon" ("Shogun's Adviser") is an historical drama in five acts with eight scenes, written by Migita-Tora-

Films from the United States which have proved popular in Buenos Aires cinemas this spring include Mary Pickford in "Hulda from Holland," Anita Stewart in "The Glory of Yolanda," Douglas Fairbanks in "The Americano," Max Linder and the Submarines, William Hart in "The Apostle," Gloria, "The Exploits of Elaine" and "The Seven Pearls" are among the serials.

Gilbert's operetta, "La Estrella del Cinema," which was sung in the



Scene from "The Demon of Mt. Atago"

Baiko and Koshiro in dramatic legend at Imperial Theater, Tokyo

hiko. Shogun Hidetada had a narrow escape at the Osaka battle, his life being saved by the brave self-sacrifice of Yashiro-Tadashige, a daimio (feudal lord) of the Province of Awa. Tadashige had a son by Kikuno, a lady-in-waiting, but Kogetsuin, the widow, does not recognize him as an heir to the Yashiro family, as was the wish of the fallen lord. Now everything is in Kogetsuin's power. She appoints the daimio's brother, Jusaburo, with whom she is in love, an heir to succeed the house of Yashiro. She tries to hold in power Kikuno and her son Shinjuro, the legitimate heir, who keep themselves in secret, suffering great hardships. Finally, Kikuno appeals to the Shogun through his adviser, Okubo-Hikozaemon, who is famous in modern history for his wisdom, good judgment and upright character. Justice is finally dealt out to Kogetsuin and Jusaburo, and Shinjuro is made the heir to the Yashiro family.

"Modori Bashi" ("The Demon of Mt. Atago") is a musical drama in one scene by Kawatake-Mokumai. Modori Bashi, a bridge in Kyoto, was infested by a demon from Mt. Atago, terrifying the people. The brave Watanabe-no-Tsuna was sent to exterminate the monster. At the bridge he meets a beautiful maiden, who dances most exquisitely and tries to delude him. But, failing, she reassumes the form of a demon and grasping Tsuna by the hair draws him high above the clouds to take him to her abode on Mt. Atago. Tsuna draws his sword and cuts off the demon's arm and falls upon the roof of a building.

"Benten Musume Meo-no Shiranami" ("Five Robbers") is one of the popular robber stories, like the one being played at the Kabukiza, a brief review of which has been given in these columns.

"Miyajima Dammari" is given mainly for a pictorial effect, in a beautiful surrounding of Miyajima, one of the beauty spots of Japan. The second piece shows a bit of feudal Japan, with opposing types of men and women in a struggle, though it somehow lacks the momentum of strength as a play. The third is exquisitely beautiful, with charming lines in dramatic atmosphere.

The plays present four leading actors: Matsumoto-Koshiro, Onoye-Baiko, Sawamura-Sonosuke, and Sawamura-Sojuro. Koshiro, one of the strongest actors of the day, unrivaled in Japanese dancing, which is introduced freely into our old plays, is admirable as Okubo-Hikozaemon, though the role does not bring out his full capacity. He is superb as Watanabe-no-Tsuna, achieving bold dramatic effects in arguing with the demon who is disguised as a charming maiden. Baiko as the demon exemplifies the grace and charm of a female beauty, revealing now and then its true nature, when all its cunning art fails to put the hero off his guard. The piece contains only a few words, but it is graphic with a narrative dance, which is artistic in effect. Baiko is no less successful as Kogetsuin. It may be remembered that Baiko is one of the best actors of women's parts. He is especially good in a role like Kogetsuin—wicked, strong and haughty. Sojuro is another able actor of women's parts. He is effective as Kikuno, quiet yet determined. Sonosuke is excellent as Yashiro-Iwami, young and reckless. No actresses took part in these plays.

BUENOS AIRES NOTES

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A "typical hustling citizen of the United States" is the central character in a new farce comedy by Alfred Men-

United States under the title of "The Queen of the Movies," is in the repertoire of the Portefo and the Coliseo. At the Portefo it has had an unusual success, thanks to the talents of the principals, particularly Señora Santa Cruz. Another popular piece at the Coliseo has been "La Regina del Fondografo," Lombardo's operetta, with Señora Blanca Doria in the soprano rôle.

"HITCHY-KOO 1918"
IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

"Hitchy-Koo 1918," by Glen McDonough and Raymond Hubbell, with Raymond Hitchcock, Leon Errol and Irene Bordoni, presented at the Globe Theater, June 6, 1918. Other players are: Ray Dooley, Florence O'Denishaw, George Moore, Roy Cummings, Warren Jackson, Ruth Mitchell, William Holbrook, Roy Binder, Nellie Kouns, Sara Kouns, June Roberts, the Miller Quartette, Laura Harg, Earl Benham, Eleanor Sinclair, Emma Haig.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This is distinctively what Mr. Hitchcock calls a "blat" show. Despite the fact that it has no "bottle pans," a lack which Chef Errol laments, in an extremely ludicrous kitchen scene, the whole thing "skimbles" very well, although Errol insists that without bottle pans you can't skimble, and if you can't skimble, what's the good of cooking?

Now to enjoy Hitchy-Kooling one must admit that there is such a thing as a bottle pan, and that with it, and with nothing else, one skimbles. Granting these essential facts, or at least agreeing not to antagonize those who insist that they are facts, one needs only to nestle back in one's chair and let the show "blat" on. One must not, however, make the mistake of checking his intelligence at the entrance. He will need it, for in the kaleidoscopic panorama there is a plentiful precipitation of wit and humor.

Mr. Hitchcock once more appears in the orchestra to introduce prominent visitors, before the curtain rises; and a little later, after having stopped the only fire he's had the chance to attend for months, competing them to wait for the happy ending for three acts, starts the show proper (and nearly all of it is that) by bidding the roof open. Toward the end Roy Cummings bursts into prominence by falling into the orchestra. In between, Leon Errol's disobedient legs sway and swirl him about the stage with all the nonchalance of a toy balloon in a gale of wind. Chief Hitchcock drills his red-shirted firemen, but never gets to the only fire he's had the chance to attend for months, although friend Errol, whose house is burning, arranges to have the barn fired if the cook and the chambermaid get the best of the housemaid before the chief can get there. The story of the fierce feud between Jack Rancid and Pueblo Pete, the western bad man, is told to the inevitable end, in which every one of the cow gentlemen is slain, which makes the skit almost a movie. There are two tiresome places, one stretching through the Arabian Night scene, for that sort of dancing has been done so much that it is out of place in a production distinguished by novelty, and the other in the closing scene, which shows Hitchcock and Errol as Scots, with broods of quarrelling children. Irene Bordoni sings with her usual fire and dash, a French rendering of "Over There" being the most applauded of her songs.

NEW COMEDY BY
ROI COOPER MEGRUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

"Tea for Three," satirical comedy by Roi Cooper Megrue, in three acts and four scenes; produced by Selwyn & Co. and presented for the first time on any stage in the Belasco Theater, Washington, D. C., evening of June 2, 1918. The cast: The Friend.....Arthur Byron
The Wife.....Marguerite Lawrence
The Husband.....Frederick Perry
The Maid.....Kathryn Keys
The Valet.....William Postance

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There can be no question of the success of this scintillating bit of playwrighting. It deftly blends all shades of humor, and happily omits the risqué touches that are said to have characterized the Continental play to which the author acknowledges his indebtedness.

"Tea for Three" steadily holds attention though the figures of importance in the narrative are but three, and the drama is expressed in consistently witty dialogue rather than in situation. The first scene, for example, reveals nothing but a man and a woman seated at table after luncheon in a smart restaurant, engaged in conversation that at once establishes them as friends of long standing. The woman's husband, it appears, is manifesting signs of growing jealousy and the friend is bent upon devising a feasible plan whereby he may still be permitted to take tea once a week in the home of the woman, whom he is nevertheless unwilling to place in an uncomfortable situation. The talk is Shavian in its directness and ironic wit, and there is not so much as a change in the position of a chair in the way of "action" or "stage business."

During the weekly meeting of the three, in the second scene, it becomes evident that the situation cannot be permitted to endure. The husband decides he will have the idler no more about his house, and tells his wife so with some show of pique. The bachelor has foreseen his banishment, and so takes, on leaving, a framed portrait of the wife. The scene shifts to the bachelor's apartment, and the husband make two visits, finding the second time that his wife has called for her photograph. Thoroughly aroused, the husband demands that lots be drawn, and that the loser take himself out of the way, after the fashion of the man in a story the bachelor had related. The bachelor loses. In the last act the husband and wife read a newspaper account of the passing of the bachelor. After a remorseful scene in which the husband agrees that the bachelor had always behaved like a friend and gentleman, the bachelor comes jauntily in, this being the regular day for the "tea for three." The bachelor had had a special edition of one copy of the newspaper printed, with the aid of a journalist friend. It develops now that the wife and the bachelor had plotted the whole thing in the introductory luncheon scene.

The three leading players realized the full possibilities of the witty lines and the dramatic quality of the pivotal scenes. Arthur Byron made the cheerfully optimistic bachelor a figure of compelling interest, and well-poised saunters. Frederick Perry dominated the dramatic moments of the play by his natural simulation of emotion in a difficult character. Miss Lawrence, as the wife, left nothing to be desired. Those cast in the two minor rôles kept up the high level of acting ensembles. Tasteful settings heightened the charm of an offering the season in Washington has not duplicated.

"JUST AROUND THE
CORNER," IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

"Just Around the Corner," a comedy by George V. Hart and Herbert Hall Winslow; presented at the Cort Theater, Chicago, June 2, 1918. The cast: Judge Finlay.....Philip Lord
Mrs. Florence Farnsworth.....Constance Wiley
William Ward Wilder.....Robert Connors
Fanny Van Rensselaer.....Martha Mayo
Tommy Van Rensselaer.....Franklyn Underwood

Chicago, Ill.—As a clue to the significance of their play the authors printed on the program this legend: "Love and romance, failure and living, there is nothing particularly involved in the unfolding of this romance. Its heroine—who, of course, is played by Miss Cahill—is Mrs. Phoebe Larrimore, a widow, who, having lost all her money in an unfortunate speculation, is left only with the possession of a country store which, until the opening of the first act, she never had seen. She takes over this enormous estate with a view of making an honest living. Harvey Wattles, the big man of the little town, observes with disfavor the operations of Mrs. Larrimore, for he owns a general store himself, and rivalry brings discomfort to him.

The remainder of the tale is concerned with the attempts of Mr. Wattles to drive the widow out of town and his eventual defeat by Mrs. Larrimore. To people who like to take their dramatic pleasures quietly, and who do not care for powerful intellectual stimulation, "Just Around the Corner" probably affords considerable enjoyment. The play, as to its technique and situations, suggests the methods of a generation that was rather more unsophisticated than this one is.

Miss Marie Cahill, having long served in the temple of musical com-

edy, is provided in "Just Around the Corner" with a few opportunities for vocal exercise—opportunities which are made for her by the fact that the store has a music department with a young man in it who strums upon a piano. While Miss Cahill warbles her songs—particularly Negro ditties—with effective skill, it does not seem altogether clear that the songs themselves are consistent with the scheme of things in the drama itself. For the rest, she makes in a good-natured and inoffensive fashion as much as could be made of a part which does not present her with very subtle material.

Joseph Connors upholds the traditions—they would seem to be immutable—of the village constable; and Wilson Reynolds plays Mr. Wattles with vigor. There is no hero who is heroic in "Just Around the Corner," but Robert Connors as the credit manager is romantic.

ROCK-WHITE REVUE
AT THE PLYMOUTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

William Rock and Frances White in songs, dances and dialogues; assisted by Jack Gardner and the New York Clet Club of Negro singers and musicians; evening of June 10, 1918, at the Plymouth Theater, Boston.

BOSTON, Mass.—It is something of a commentary upon the mediocrity of the musical comedies seen in Boston this season to say that the entertainment last evening at the Plymouth was more interesting to the whole than some of them have been. In spots, indeed, it rose to the level that may not unreasonably be expected of amusement offered at the \$2 scale. Mr. Rock and Miss White, in their "East Side Study," "Ten Minutes in Chinatown" and one or two other turns, were so entertaining that it was easy to see why their withdrawal from "Hitchy-Koo" made that piece seem full of holes when it came to Boston. But a whole evening of Rock and White is another story. Their style of amusement, for some tastes at least, hardly suffices to provide the bulk of an entertainment. Mr. Rock and Miss White, particularly Miss White, repeat themselves frequently to fill out the performance. They are most enjoyable when they give their inimitable comedy dances, and least interesting when Miss White does her "kid" impersonations the second time and when Mr. Rock labors through the very heavy Broadway "sport" monologues which he affects after a tedious vaudeville tradition.

If there is something too much of Rock and White in this show and quite enough of Jack Gardner's passable songs and stories, there is far too little of the delightful New York Clet Club. There was no boredom on the audience's side of the footlights when these joyous Negroes gave their entertainment. They dispensed "jazz" in excess to the undisguised joy of the audience. The pleasure the club took in making music was as good to see as their tunes were good to hear. Rarely do stage entertainers have the advantage of such sympathetic accompaniments as this club provides. Enjoyment was unalloyed when they gave their little concert between the acts, when a quartet caroled "The Boston Train Am Comin' Along; Git on Board, Lil' Chillum." Bojoes chanted and saxophones moaned. Traps became ecstatic, whistling, tinkling his gongs and drumming upon his head or anything else that came handy. To hear the baritone intone "The Long, Long Trail," is to be reconciled to the existence of that frayed ditty, and to hear the tenor recite the dilemma of a pilgrim required to choose between the adventure of Jonah and the test of Daniel is to have fun in the theater. The trombone crooned, instead of blared. "The Sunnee River," and the pianist is a tonal humorist. Nothing as pleasurable in its kind as the New York Clet Club has come to a Boston theater since the Russian Balalaika Orchestra's visit.

"Pershing's Crusaders," the official war picture showing the United States troops preparing for duty in France, and in action on the battlefield, began an engagement at the Shubert Theater last evening. The film was reviewed at length in these columns two weeks ago, by the New York representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Last night it kept a crowded house, enthusiastically through the evening. Officers of the army and navy, of the state and city government were present last evening. Governor McCall, who was detained in New York, was represented by the State Treasurer, Charles L. Burrill. Postmaster William F. Murray presided over the preliminary speaking.

BOSTON NOTES

"The Liars," which was given last season at the Copley Theater, was revived again last evening at the Copley Theater, with Miss Gwladys Morris as Lady Jessica and H. Conway Wingfield as Sir Christopher Deering. Agate's Henry Arthur Jones' comedy proved one of the more satisfactory pieces in the Copley repertory for the players are unusually well cast and handle their congenial parts easily.

Another Goldwyn film, "All Woman," with Miss Mae Marsh starred, has been released and proves as mediocre as the other photo plays in which this firm has presented her. The story, conventional enough in itself in its relation to the way a lone girl drove a liquor-selling out of business, might have been lifted to interest and usefulness by a director who did something except routine things with his scenario and his star. Not that many people won't like "All Woman." One trouble with the movies is that a portion of the public is so easily pleased. When somebody sets out to make a film with Miss Marsh that will

interest all playgoers, it may not be finished in a month, but it may justify the reputation this sensitive actress gained during her engagement with Triangle, when there was evidently an effort in the studio to get away from cut-and-dried methods, and when there was no grudging of time for necessary rehearsal.

"THE PAGEANT OF
FREEDOM" REVIVED

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Pageant of Freedom," by Louis N. Parker; presented by Miss Clara Butt, at the Queen's Hall, London.

LONDON, England.—"The Pageant of Freedom," which was done at the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, a year ago, and which raised so large a sum of money for the British Red Cross Society, was again given with the same object by Miss Clara Butt, under the immediate patronage of the King and Queen. A very large number of ladies gave their services, both professional and amateur. And to judge by the smoothness of the first performance, a great deal of trouble must have been taken with the elaborate stage management.

The music was arranged and conducted by Mr. Allick Maclean; and the chorus of ladies was from the Royal Academy of Music, the Royal College of Music and the Guildhall School of Music. Mr. Parker's words, expressing the desire of all nations for freedom, were simple and easy to follow. In fact, with its patriotic songs, its flags of many nations and noble sentiments, it was not unlike a musical service where everybody feels the better for hearing things they are quite familiar with.

It would be impossible to mention everybody when over a hundred people had speaking or singing parts. Lady Tree, as the Muse, had to do the largest share of speaking, though Miss Viola Tree, as England, had almost as much as her mother. Both ladies have voices that carry; but the Queen's Hall must be easy to speak in, as everybody could be heard without an effort. Miss Marie Hall (Ireland) came on playing the violin; Miss Una Austin (Scotland) gave with great spirit an Old Scottish song, "The Mary Maclellan," sung by Miss Alice O'Brien; and "Nine Eyes Have Seen the Glory of the Coming of the Lord," by Miss Carrie Tubb. Miss Clara Butt, also sang Rudyard Kipling's "Have You News of My Boy, Jack?" with music by Edward German, and again "Rule Britannia."

These were only a few of the songs. Among those who recited, Miss Marion Terry as Faith, and Miss Kate Rorke as the Mother were delightful to listen to. Miss Lillian Braithwaite made a dramatic Italy and looked beautiful in her dark robe. And although Miss Clara Butt is famous throughout the world as a singer, it was almost, if not quite as great a pleasure to hear her speak. When all the allied nations had been represented in song or speech, it was asked if anyone else were coming. And then, behind the bright drapery of the many flags, the impressive voice of America was heard, and Mary Anderson appeared. The performance concluded with the singing of the national anthem.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Washington Square Players, who recently went into voluntary bankruptcy, will probably, as was stated in these columns at the time, be financially rejuvenated so that they may present a season of plays here next season. Edward Goodman, director since the organization was formed, has made an arrangement with A. L. Lewis whereby Lewis & Gordon are to direct the players during his absence in the army. Lewis & Gordon are the firm which has presented some of the Washington Square Players' productions in vaudeville. Under the direction of Mr. Lewis the company is to begin an engagement in the Columbia, starting in San Francisco, on Aug. 19, and after five weeks on the Pacific Coast, begin a tour back to New York. Former members of the company are to be retained as far as possible.

Mrs. William Jay, who participated in the campaign of criticism against the continuance of Dr. Karl Muck as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has written to the managers of the Yorkville and Irving Place theaters in an effort to discontinue the presentation of dramatic and musical plays in German. Mrs. Jay is chairman of a committee whose chief aim is to stop theatrical performances which are not in sympathy with the allied cause.

E. Lyall Syre has been engaged by Adolph Klaber for a leading rôle in "Helen With the High Hand," a comedy from Arnold Bennett's novel which Mr. Klaber is to present in Washington. Oliver D. Bailey and T. D. Smith have leased the Fulton Theater for a term of years. Mr. Bailey is the author of "Pay Day" and "Branded," which were produced here during the recent season. Montagu Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman have written a comedy called "Why Worry?" which A. H. Woods will produce, with Fannie Brice in the leading rôle.

THEATRICAL

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With GRANT MITCHELL

THE HOME FORUM

The Flood

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE never was a time in human history, probably, when men so earnestly desired to find some reasonable ground in which to anchor their faith and hope, as the present, nor have accepted creeds ever been so eagerly scrutinized, or so sadly rejected as unsatisfying as now. One result of this state of affairs, however, is that the Bible is being more generally searched and studied.

Christian Scientists are accustomed to study the Bible, for they refer to it as a textbook on which to base their demonstrations of God's presence and power over all conditions, mental and physical, and in this search and study they are guided to the metaphysical meaning of the Scriptures by the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. In this book (p. 241), the author says: "The Bible teaches transformation of the body by the renewal of Spirit. Take away the spiritual significance of Scripture, and that compilation can do no more for mortals than moonbeams to melt a river of ice. The error of the ages is preaching without practice." In all her writings, Mrs. Eddy insists most emphatically that the spiritual and metaphysical interpretation of the Scriptures is the only one which can be of practical value to mankind, and she gives many illustrations of this both in the textbook and in her other books. It is also worth noting that in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 169) she attributes her long years of invalidism to early misinterpretation of the Scriptures.

The story of the flood read from this metaphysical point of view is at the present moment immensely interesting. The story itself is probably based on some physical upheaval or cataclysm which devastated the regions generally supposed to be the birthplace of the great races of mankind. The Babylonian legends, amongst others, have records of something of the same kind. The Hebrew, however, adopted the story into his own racial literature, and so touched it, as he

always did, with his religious genius, that as a sermon it remains difficult to equal to the present day. The time immediately preceding the catastrophe is represented as having been agitated by a great conflict between the spiritual idea of man and the material, and the effort to make these two opposite ideas amalgamate resulted, as it always has in an access of materiality. In the midst of this degeneracy, Noah stands out as a preacher of righteousness, and perceives the inevitable destruction that must befall the sensuality of the age, but, as has been the experience of religious preachers in all times, only a few listen to him, the majority continues to eat and drink, to marry and be given in marriage, until the flood sweeps them all away. Noah's understanding of spiritual facts, though still largely limited by physical conditions, was sufficient to uplift himself and those who stood with him, above the destruction that overtook his world, and we are given distinctly to understand in the Scriptures that it was his steadfast obedience to Principle, so far as he perceived it, which eventually brought order out of chaos.

His first active efforts, however, to restore peace, were apparently made from a wrong basis, for, as symbolized by the raven, they were simply thrown back and forth, and accomplished nothing. So he wisely waited for divine guidance, and presently sent forth a dove, or a prayer based on a more spiritual perception of life and its necessities. In the Glossary to Science and Health (p. 584) Mrs. Eddy interprets the word "dove" as "A symbol of divine Science; purity and peace; hope and faith." It is worth noting that though at first Noah's prayer was apparently fruitless, yet persisted in, it brought the assurance of deliverance.

There is yet another point worth considering, for the analogy between those days and these seems so close as to need no laboring. Whatever the literal interpretation put upon the story may have been, or be, the fact

that the flood marked an epoch dividing two entirely different states of human society has become a part of common speech, and all recognize that the term, for instance, "antediluvian monster" denotes a condition even of the animal kingdom, totally different from that of subsequent periods.

The point is, that if the sermon is to be complete, the world must be awakened sufficiently from its dream of life and pleasure in matter to avoid falling into the condition of mind which overcame those who emerged from the flood. Noah, himself, not sufficiently alive to the constant effort of the evil in human nature to overthrow good, fell into a degraded state of sensuality, and the next incident of any great importance recorded in the Bible is the building of the tower of Babel, where the efforts of material intelligence to avoid the consequences of its own sins led to confusion worse confounded. It is, therefore, incumbent on all who have some perception of Principle to see that the standard all the world is hoping to see uplifted shall never be debased, for on page 570 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "What if the old dragon should send forth a new flood to drown the Christ idea? He can neither drown your voice with his roar, nor again sink the world into the deep waters of chaos and old night. In this age the earth will help the woman; the spiritual idea will be understood. Those ready for the blessing you impart will give thanks. The waters will be pacified, and Christ will command the wave."

Noah's spiritual perception, even after his wonderful experience, was still so limited by materiality that the rainbow of promise appeared to him merely as an indication of physical suffering and purification before human thought could be aroused sufficiently from materiality to catch something of what Jesus meant when, in his extraordinary prediction of the dissolution of materiality, he used the episode of the flood as a parable illustrating what must take place in each individual consciousness as the call of Truth comes, as it inevitably must, to each one, to enter into the ark of spiritual understanding, which is the only refuge from the self-destruction of the carnal mind.

Corot

All France is fairer since Corot's warm brush,
Rich with the coloring of twilight time,
Or silvery with dawn, made bloom or blue.
Of these, poetic as a poet's rhyme.
He found a rhythm in the hills and trees,
A music in the depths of silent lakes,
A charm in cloud and space, and symphonies
In everything. It is his vision makes
France fairer since he lived, and on her breast
Proudly she wears his colors now.
Her heart,
With love all nations well may manifest,
Burns vestal lamps before the shrine
Of art
To honor him and cheer with welcoming light
Some new Corot up struggling through the night.
—Frederick Oakes Sylvester.

Lithospermum Japonicum

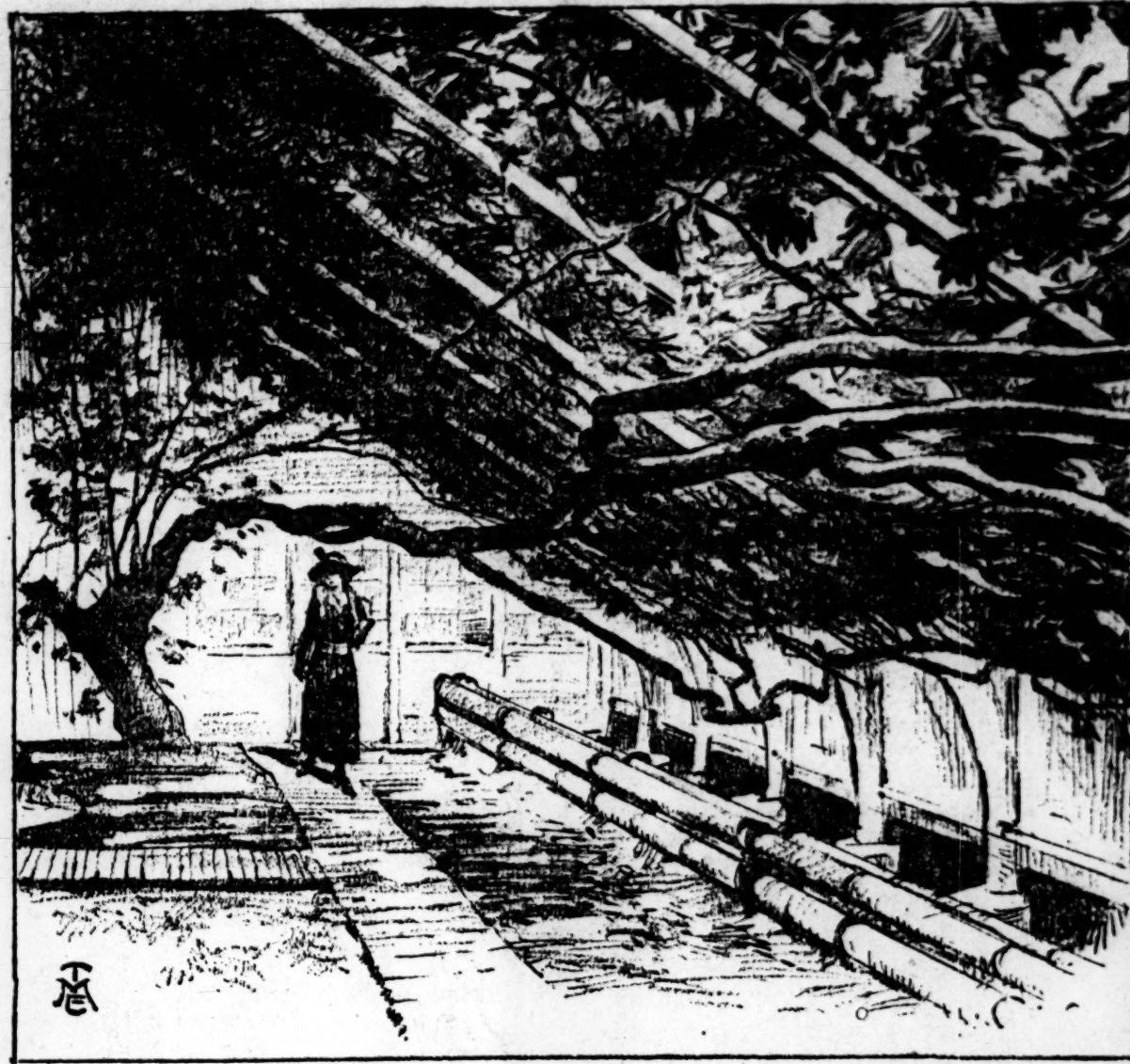
The Sapphire Lungwort is most glorious in some of the woods of Dorset. Diminish its height, and magnify its flowers to twice their size, figure them as of the most violent purple azure, and you will have no such poor notion of L. Japonicum and what it looks like filling the open glades and bushy places. Here, to make its effect yet more entrancing, it was tangled up with drifts of Edelweiss, in jungles of silver-gray stars amid that firmament of blue, as beautiful a picture as any I have seen in all the hills I have trodden.—Reginald Farrer (writing of the plants of the Kansu-Tibet border).

Sunrise Off Marblehead Light

At about two o'clock up rose the morning star, a round, red, fiery ball, very comparable to the moon at its rising, and, getting upward, it shone marvelously bright, and threw its long reflections into the sea, like the moon and the two lighthouses. It was Venus, and the brightest star I ever beheld. The moon made but a very small circuit in the sky though it shone all night. The aurora borealis shot upward to the zenith, and between two and three o'clock the first streak of dawn appeared, stretching far along the edge of the eastern horizon, a faint streak of light. Then it gradually broadened and deepened, and became a rich saffron tint, with violet above, and then an ethereal and transparent blue. The saffron became intermixed with splendor, kindling and kindling; Baker's Island lights being in the center of the brightness, so that they grew invisible. On the other side of the boat, the Marblehead lighthouse still threw out its silver gleam, and the moon shone brightly, too; and the light looked very singular, mingling with the growing daylight. It was not like the moonshine, brightening as the evening twilight deepens; for now it threw its

Italy

Again the climate, with its eternal freshness . . . the serenity of the weather so enchanting, the fields so fertile, the hillsides so sunny, the thickets so free from every danger, the groves so cool and shady, the forests with a vegetation so varying and luxuriant, the fruitfulness of the grain, the vines, and the admirable olives, the flocks with fleeces so noble, the bulls with necks so slawey; the lakes with one ever coming after another, the numerous rivers and springs which refresh the land on every side with their waters, the numerous gulfs of the sea with their havens, and the bosom of lands opening everywhere to the commerce of the wide world, yes, as it were, eagerly reaching out into the very midst of the waves.—Pliny the Elder (Bohn translation).



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Great Vine at Hampton Court

A great many curious and interesting things may be seen both within and without the Royal Palace of Hampton Court, which stands on the banks of the Thames, a few miles from London. In fact, there are so

many things that it would take too long to describe more than just a few of them. The oldest part of the palace was built by Cardinal Wolsey, who afterward gave it as a present to Henry VIII, and a very splendid

present it must have been. Since that time it has belonged to the Kings and Queens of England and a great many new buildings have been added to it. In the older part of the palace, over one of the great arched gateways, there is a very curious astronomical clock, made in the reign of Henry VII. The face of the clock, which is very large, is painted blue and gold and it gives a great deal more information than most clocks, for it not only tells what time it is, as other clocks do, but the day of the month, phases of the moon, the time of high water at London Bridge, and several other things as well.

The gardens are very large and, in summer time, are full of beautiful flowers, and there are a number of interesting things to be seen in them besides the flowers. There is a "maze," which was made, it is thought, in the reign of William III. A maze is a kind of puzzle and it is full of walks, divided by high hedges, which twist and turn and sometimes come to a full stop when it is least expected, so that it takes quite a lot of time and patience to find one's way into the middle and out again.

At one end of the gardens stands the greenhouse, in which the famous great vine of Hampton Court is growing. It was planted just one hundred and fifty years ago, from a slip of vine brought from Valentines, in Essex, and is what is known as a Black Hamburgh, a kind of vine which bears very fine black grapes. The stem of this great vine is as thick as the trunk of a good many trees, and when it was measured, in 1909, it was four feet, seven inches round, at a height of five feet from the ground, and its principal branch is one hundred and fourteen feet long. It has been known to bear as many as two thousand and two hundred bunches of grapes, but its usual crop nowadays is not more than eight hundred bunches. The vine is very carefully tended and all its eight hundred bunches of black grapes make a very fine show, when they are ripe and hang down under its spreading green leaves.

Politics in Pompeii

Among the inscriptions found upon the walls of Pompeii are many election notices, such as these:
"The dyers request the election of Postumius Proculus as aedile."
"Vesontius Primus urges the election of Gneus Helvius as aedile—a man worthy of the office."
"Vesontius Primus requests the election of Gneus Helvius as duumvir, a man who will serve the public interest—do elect him, I beg of you."
"Primus and his household are working for the election of Gneus Helvius Sabinus as aedile."
"Make Lucius Censarius quinquennial duumvir of Nuceria, I beg you: he is a good man."
"His neighbors request the election of Tiberius Claudius Verus as duumvir."
"The inhabitants of the Campanian suburb ask for the election of Marcus Epiidius Sabinus as aedile."
"At the request of the neighbors, Suedius Clemens, most upright judge, is working for the election of Marcus Epiidius Sabinus, a worthy young man, as duumvir with judicial authority. He begs you to elect him."—Mau's "Pompeii." (Kelsey's Translation.)

Imatra and Vallinkoski

"Resist the temptation to call it Imatra, for, like all Finnish words, it has the accent on the first syllable. The renown of this very mighty waterfall is ancient, and has gone out into all lands," writes Rosalind Travers, in one of her "Letters from Finland." "It is mentioned in the Kalevala by Joukahainen. 'He, the meager youth of Lapland,' the singer who matched himself against Väinämöinen. The old minstrel says: "What can I myself accomplish, As a wise man or a singer? I have passed my life in quiet Here, among these very moorlands. On the borders of my home-fields, I have heard the cuckoo calling!" and asks the youth for the utmost of his knowledge. Joukahainen, nothing loth, pours forth a stream of valuable facts. . . .

"Marshy country is the oldest, And the first of trees a willow. Three great waterfalls I know of Underneath the vaults of heaven; But they do not match the Vuoksi. There where Imatra is rushing. . . . "Imatra is so magnificent that it can bear its fame, and not shrink when the Finns call it the finest cataract in Europe, for it is the overflow of a thousand lakes, the tribute of Salma and all his brethren of the north. Five miles after leaving Lake Salma, the whole volume and breadth of the great Vuoksi River is confined into this echoing black stone gorge,

half a mile long. You, who feel the magic of running water, can imagine better than I can describe the thundering, galloping, white tumult, blinding white in the sunshine, as it goes roaring down. "Four miles further along the river is Vallinkoski, whose genius is rebuked under Imatra, for, without the former, it would seem a fall magnificently worth the visiting. Both cataracts and a good deal of land along either bank are held by the State as a National Park, so that the temptation to diminish the splendor of either by using them, to generate electricity is withheld from Finnish enterprise. Imatra, I must confess, does work a little power station, which supplies the hotel and the village, but it is a very small and harmless affair. "Vallinkoski is a double cataract, whose largest branch comes curling whitely round a wooded island in mid-stream, and breaks down in roaring white and gray. Tumbling and thrusting, the currents make their way to the next bend, where the Vuoksi broadens out like a lake, between the banks of blurred tawny gold, and hurries on to other rapids and other falls. (Later) "I wanted very much, and quite unreasonably, to get to that island in Vallinkoski, and yesterday I nearly did so. Going down river again, I approached the fall unconventionally from the other side by a long, rough, and very wet path. Though I say 'path,' it was the mprest

shadow of one; in fact, I yielded to an old childish habit, and went a-wooding; that is, I kept on through woodlands and undergrowth for the mere pleasure of the company of trees. The wood itself is a little misty; the straight, fine stems, russet color or silvery, stand up in their interminable rows, and the dim yellow of fallen leaves under foot seems part of the dim yellow overhead, where the myriad branches make a sort of golden haze. And, when you are in the right mood, you come suddenly upon Tuulikki's very self—just as the nymph turns hastily into the likeness of a bird cherry, a marvelous little tree of rosy fire in a clearing among the pines. At last you come out by a farm, and along a narrow, crescent-shaped meadow peninsula, stretching out across the stream, where the river so arranges itself that you may see from one place three separate rapids at the same time. You are quite ringed in by the swift waters, and only a stone's throw from that troubling island in Vallinkoski. Going back to the mainland, a scramble brings you down to a long, curving river beach of firm sand, which describes more than two-thirds of a circle, and goes right round in front of the falls. So at last you get a really satisfying view of this cataract, second only to Imatra, as it breaks over, tumbled and dazling—the currents all thrusting and shouldering and hurrying and rushing upon each other, as they burst from the smooth gray waters above."

The Soote Season

The soote season, that bud and bloom forth brings,
With green hath clad the hill, and eke the vale;
The nightingale with feathers new she sings;
The turtle to her mate hath told her tale.
Summer is come, for every spray now springs;
The hart hath hung his old head on the pale;
The buck in brake his winter coat he flings;
The fishes fete with new repaired scale;
The adder all her slough away she flings;
The busy bee her honey now she brings;
Winter is worn that was the flowers' bale.
And thus I see, among these pleasant things,
Each care decays. . . . —Surrey.

The Autographed Book

The autographed book—by which I mean a book which once belonged to a man of renown and in which he wrote his name, not a book with a letter pasted in it—blends the autographic element with that of personal association. The collecting of such books is only a by-product of autograph collecting, but I am disposed to think that the average man, not a collector, feels more interest in such a book than he does in a simple letter. We are all conscious of an attraction about the book which speaks to us of the former owner in a peculiarly pleasant way. I am fond of my copy of "The Vicar of Wakefield," with "Nathaniel Hawthorne, Salem, Mass." on the flyleaf, "Nath. Hawthorne, Bow, Coll., Maine" on the title, and divers little notes on the blank pages. . . . There is tender association too in the copy of Poe's Poems dedicated to Mrs. Browning, in which is written: "Given to Mrs. Benzon—partly on account of the poetry, partly on that of the dedication at page 33—with all affectionate wishes of Robert Browning, March 7, 1867." We look with curiosity on the old Hebrew Grammar (1721) with the inscription on the title page, "Thomas Carlyle, 1828"; on Hayley's Life of Milton, with "Guilelmus Cowper, Guilelmus Hayley, 1796" on the flyleaf, and "Wm. Cowper" on the second title, with Cowper's bookplate; on the Elzevir Sallust, with "J. Swift" on the title; and on the copy of "The Pleasures of Hope and other Poems," with an inscription by Thomas Campbell: "To his sister, Mary Campbell, from the author. It is almost unnecessary to say with what cordial affection the giver presents this token of esteem."—Adrian H. Joline.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The Empire of the Hammer-God

It is just 1467 years since the Romans and the Visigoths defeated the hosts of Attila, "the Scourge of God," on that great plain before Châlons-sur-Marne, round which the armies of the world are maneuvering in battle today. From that moment to this the battle of Châlons has been regarded as one of the milestones of civilization. For on that day it was settled whether Latin civilization and Greek literature were to perish off the earth before the incoming torrent of Asiatic barbarism, which knew no mercy, but aimed only at world domination.

One of the greatest pictures, in one of the greatest histories of the world, has been devoted to the story of this battle, and what it meant to mankind. No person would care to cover the ground again which Gibbon has covered. Nor is it necessary. But it is curious that Mr. Lansing should, only yesterday, have devoted his inaugural address, as Chancellor of Union College, Schenectady, to a critical analysis of the policy and methods of that great military power, which today has been named with the name of the warriors of Attila, and which like them is facing final defeat, in the very country where Attila and Theodoric crushed the armies of the Huns in the year 451.

Mr. Lansing's analysis of the motives and acts of the German federation under the hegemony of Prussia almost compels comparison with the story of Attila and the Huns. It is impossible to draw such a comparison within the limits of these columns, but it is not impossible to dwell for a moment on the Germanic menace, as Mr. Lansing yesterday unveiled it to the world.

Mr. Lansing set himself the task of endeavoring to make the people of the United States understand the true meaning of Prussianism, and of explaining to them why it was that any compromise with the Prussian conception of Welt-Politik was impossible to free nations. He exposed the horror of the German ideal of war. And as he told of the wastes which the Germans had made of western Europe, of the forests of crosses marking the graves of the slain, of the legions of torn and crippled men, of the throngs of unhappy women and miserable children, of the ships with their cargoes of the drowned lying at the bottom of the ocean, and then went on to declare that these spectacles of brutality, misery, and desolation had been enacted so that one nation, dominated by one family, might attain a place in the sun, it was impossible not to think of those scenes centuries ago when Attila and his Huns came marching through Alsace and Lorraine to the Marne.

The picture that he drew of the Germanic hosts cannot, of course, compare with the literary splendor of the periods of Gibbon, but Mr. Lansing had the advantage in that he was dealing with the present, and not, like Gibbon, with a danger which ceased to be fourteen centuries ago. The Secretary of State brushed ruthlessly aside the idea that the German people were not behind the German Government in the present war. Germans, he insisted, of high and low degree, had come to believe dominion over all nations to be the destiny of their race. It was not merely the soldiers who had adopted this tone, it was the church and the philosophers, the poets and the common people. Had not the church, he demanded, impressed upon its congregations that "The German soul was God's soul, which should and would rule over mankind"? Had not the pulpit claimed the Bible as a German book given and assigned to the German people, that in it they might read the original text of their destiny, which proclaimed to mankind salvation or disaster as they might will it? As for the philosophers, he called them in evidence to support the charges he made. There was Poehlmann, who had written to his fellow countrymen, "We shall be an unconquerable people capable of ruling the world." There was Reiner, who contemptuously denounced peace, in the words, "It is precisely our craving for expansion which drives us into the paths of conquest, in view of which all chatter about peace and humanity can and must remain nothing but chatter." And there was Professor Meinecke, who declared, "We want to become a world-people. Let us remind ourselves that the belief in our mission as a world-people has arisen from our originally purely spiritual impulse to absorb the world into ourselves."

Gradually the doctrine of kultur is becoming so plain that "wayfaring men though fools shall not err therein." The philosophers have proved the biological necessity for German domination. The church has made the Germans participants with the Almighty in the dominion of mankind. But it has remained for the poet to declare, "It is the joyous German right with the hammer to win land. We are of the Hammer-God, and mean to inherit His empire." There, as Mr. Lansing pointed out, you have the germ of the ideals that have sought to absorb Belgium and the Netherlands, to Germanize the Scandinavian and the Slav, to take Mittel-Europa by the throat, so that an empire might be built up relatively greater in its extent than that of Rome or Macedon, whilst in the Armageddon of today the world was seeing the effect of such "monstrous ideas which have, for a generation, been poured into the receptive minds of a stolid, stubborn people, unhabituated to think for themselves," and "saturated with belief in their invincible power, in their racial superiority, and in God's selection of them, or rather of their rulers, to be His partners in governing the world."

Drunken with such ambitions the rulers of Germany, Mr. Lansing pointed out, had sent forth swarms of agents to create conditions favorable to their great enterprise. What that great enterprise was, no man knows better than Mr. Lansing himself. For years past he has sat in his office, in the State Department, receiving the reports of his own secret service department in all quarters of the world, and unraveling, hour by hour, and day by day, the extraordinary skein of duplicity, which caught

in a net the peoples of the world, utterly incapable of believing that such things could be. One new fact, at least, Mr. Lansing disclosed. It was that at the very time that the government in Berlin was giving the government in Washington its solemn promise that the slaughter on the high seas should cease, Count von Bernstorff, appreciating the worthlessness of the promise, was pressing for permission to notify the captains of the German merchant ships, in American ports, to destroy their machinery, in anticipation of the war which would be inevitable when Germany lived up to the brutal cynicism expressed, by Frederick the Great, in the phrase, "If there is anything to be gained by it, we will be honest. If deception is necessary, let us be cheats." In view of such a spirit of hypocrisy and bad faith, manifesting an entire lack of conscience, was it even strange, Mr. Lansing demanded, that the incident of the "scrap of paper" should prove not an exception, but a rule of policy?

After all, Germany is only repeating today what she did in France, in the year 1871. Only doing what Goethe himself prophesied as inevitable when he declared, "The Prussians are naturally cruel; civilization will make them ferocious." And so it has come about that long as the world may for peace, peace can never be restored until the hammer of the Hammer-God is broken in pieces. In the words of Mr. Lansing himself, "However long it may take, however great the sacrifice may be, physical might uncontrolled by morality must never again be considered a standard of international right. Justice must and will become the supreme force in human affairs. No other result will insure civilization against the evil passions which today convulse the earth." In a word, the famous prophecy of Heine is being fulfilled. "The time has come when 'The scientific philosopher is to be feared on account of his connections with the primitive forces of nature, of his ability to evoke the demonic powers of old German Pantheism, and awaken that joy in fighting which we find among the ancient Germans, and which fights neither to annihilate nor to subdue, but solely for the pleasure of fighting.'"

The Defense of India

OWING to the extraordinary character of the peace terms which Germany has managed to force upon Russia, some concern has been felt about the military safety of India. As if to foster this feeling, the news agencies were busy, a short time ago, disseminating reports that Germany had acquired a direct and unrestricted route through Asiatic Russia to Persia and Afghanistan. Of course the threat to India implied by these sinister accounts was not a new one to the British authorities. But "Berlin to Calcutta!" is very much like the cry "Berlin to Tokyo!" which has recently been heard through the German press, and which a Munich editor has had the sagacity to see could not be acted upon without Germany running into a cul-de-sac. What the Russians, within a stone's throw of the Himalayas, could not accomplish in the days when they coveted the splendid Indian Empire, cannot be achieved by Germany in these days when she covets the universe. As a fact, Great Britain is well aware that the fear of a German India is groundless. Even if Germany were to emerge from the war with militarism within her borders still rampant, Germanic preoccupation elsewhere would for many years be too great to permit of operations for conquest in the Far East on a large enough scale. But the truth of the old adage: To be forewarned is to be forearmed, remains nevertheless unchanged. India feels the need of precaution, and this sense of the value of preparedness, rendering India better able to look after herself in the matter of imperial defense, is well expressed in the views recently submitted to the local government of Bombay by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, who stands high in political and commercial circles of that section of India.

In expressing his views upon the future orientation of Indian policy, Sir Ibrahim points out that the question for immediate consideration is whether, in view of submarines and aeroplanes, a strong navy, based on Great Britain, will be able to extend the same measure of protection to India as in the past. Now India's motives for wanting to put herself in a condition of adequate self-defense are easily comprehensible. Though western peoples may speak glibly enough of an impending permanent peace of the world, to the oriental the success of the Allies would not necessarily promise the end of wars in the East. The German danger may be remote enough, but behind the German stands her treacherous vassal, the Turk, with Pan-Turanian and Pan-Islamic schemes of conquest. There is a Turkish Drang nach Osten just as there is a German one. What guarantee is there, therefore, that Turkey, given the opportunity, would not seek to blend into a common Ottoman empire the belt of Moslem peoples from the Caucasus to Chinese Turkestan and throw them into the German scales? Herein lies the nucleus of a challenge to the Indian Empire to which India is not at the present time organized to offer any effective resistance.

On the whole the arguments of this Indian authority deserve the serious attention of the British Empire. Quite apart from the questions of nationalism, or of a reconstruction policy which will give India representation upon the councils of the Empire after the war, the country would seem to have reached that stage when the need to look after her own safety has become pressing. Anomalous as it seems, she has already shown that she is able to take care of others besides herself. In the Boer War she dispatched thousands of troops to South Africa, and she proved herself only second to England as a base of operations. In the present war, she has made the cause of democracy her own by raising big armies and furnishing money toward their maintenance on several fronts. India has been the mainstay of British offensives in the East. It may be said, too, that in creating armies from her practically inexhaustible manpower, India has already worked out much of her own problem of defense, and that after the war she will be in command of adequate military resources. But her vulnerability from the sea will still remain. The Indian Empire includes several points of great strategic value, such as the Andaman, Laccadive, and Nicobar islands and

Aden and Perim. Only a light naval force has hitherto been kept in Indian waters to guard a very long coast line; but today, according to Sir Ibrahim, there is a demand for an effective navy of cruisers, and a well-equipped fleet of aeroplanes and submarines.

Meeting the Cost of War

IF THE advice of Mr. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, is followed by Mr. Kitchin, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, the next United States revenue bill will provide for a normal income tax of 12 per cent, affecting everybody earning more than \$6000 a year, and for a still higher rate on all incomes from invested capital. It appears to be the desire of Mr. McAdoo to correct the present inequity in taxation between the person who works for a living and the person who lives on interest, dividends, rents, and so on. He favors making the 8 per cent tax now levied on salaries of more than \$6000 an income tax rather than a so-called excess profits tax, and making the future tax 12 per cent, the sum of the present normal rate of 4 per cent and the 8 per cent excess profits tax.

It does not follow from this that the normal tax rate on incomes of from \$1000 to \$6000 is not to be raised. The Secretary of the Treasury thinks that this tax also should be increased, but makes no recommendation in this instance. What he is looking for more particularly is the doubling of taxes so as to raise \$8,000,000,000 a year in cash. To accomplish this end he would levy, in addition to all others, "a real war profits" tax, superimposed upon excess profits taxes, and place a much heavier tax on luxuries than is now borne.

The theory of the Secretary of the Treasury is that less opposition will be met on the normal tax, as it applies to everybody. He holds the opinion that such a tax falling on all the people would enforce the saving that is necessary to prevent inflation during the war. His taxing program is represented as intended not only to raise twice as much as is now coming in from taxes, but "to stabilize Liberty bonds, and make them an attractive investment with a return equivalent to that of the best paying corporation or municipal issues."

There are wide differences of opinion as to how the war should be financed, or rather, as to how the nation should be financed during the war, but on one particular point there is practically universal agreement. That is to say, it is felt that the cost of the war should be spread, in large part, equitably over future years, but that borrowings on long-time bonds should not be so freely indulged in as to give the present generation too much relief from obligation, encourage the continuance of extravagant living, and lead to disastrous inflation. It is realized by economists that, in order to preserve financial stability during the next ten, fifteen, or twenty years, there must be a very nice adjustment now between taxation and borrowing.

Manifestly, a very large element of the population has not yet begun to feel the cost of the war. By many people few luxuries have been dispensed with. There is, in perhaps a majority of instances, among the mass of the people, only a pretense at cutting expenses. The money put into Liberty bonds and thrift stamps is money well invested. It represents a saving rather than a tax. The resources of the nation are great. The opportunity for the expert and patriotic national financier is equally great. Skillful adjustment of taxation should carry the nation, not only successfully, but smoothly, through the war, even though the struggle should be prolonged.

The Irish Sea

NO DOUBT in some Admiralty chart or charts it is all marked down where St. George's Channel ends and the Irish Sea begins, or how far the Irish Sea stretches past the Mull of Galloway into the North Channel, but for the cross-channel voyager it is all one. If he is going to Ireland or coming back from it, then the sea "in between" is the Irish Sea, no matter what the port he sails from or to. Those who have often made the voyage remember the sea in many moods, and yet somehow or other two seem strangely predominant. The outward voyage is always associated with "full day," whether the sky be overcast, the west wind "clearing the funnels," or fair and cloudless with blue answering to blue, with the South Stack disappearing, a white glistening speck, into the sea, and the Welsh mountains showing up somber against the blue sky.

Then the voyage to England is always associated with the first light, with the unusualness of an especially early start, with the soft mists hanging low over the Dublin mountains, and Howth Head, on the farther side of the bay, emerging into the morning light, as the sun rises bravely out of the sea away to the east.

Nowadays, of course, an official veil of secrecy is drawn over what is taking place in the Irish Sea. The arrival and departure of boats is no longer recorded, and the happenings of the great thoroughfare find little mention. In the days before the war, however, it was different. There was ever much talk in Dublin of goings and comings, and it was specially good, about this time of year, if one lived in Dublin, to make the pilgrimage to the top of Killiney Hill, or on to the top of Howth, and watch for the first appearance of the drift of smoke on the horizon, which heralded the approach of the mail from England. The view from Killiney, if the day was specially clear, revealed one of the particular charms of the Irish Sea. It is large enough and wide enough to make the voyage a real voyage, for one may be out of sight of land for hours together, and yet, on a clear day, from the top of Killiney, one may catch sight of the Welsh mountains, eighty miles away, just faint "clouds" on the horizon, but still, to the experienced eye, unmistakably the mountains of Wales.

To the Irishman, however, returning home, the attraction is all the other way, and, again if the day is fair, his boat will hardly have seemed to clear the "Race," and the Welsh mountains will still be towering up behind when, if he knows where to look, he will see the gentle sweep of the Wicklow mountains rising up on the port

bow, just a few minutes before Lambay rises out of the sea to starboard. Nowadays, of course, they rise quickly, that is, compared with days past, but nothing seems quick at sea. Gradually, however, the space between the Wicklow mountains and Lambay Island is filled in. Killiney is seen to the south and Howth to the north, whilst straight ahead are the mist and light of "the river," and up the river and all around, stretching out arms on either side of the great bay, is Dublin.

There are other ways, of course, across the Irish Sea, but they are, for the most part, traversed only at night, and so the way to Ireland between Holyhead and Dublin Bay has come to have, for Irishmen, a place and a store of recollection all its own.

Notes and Comments

ONE does not always get material things just as one would like them. For instance, Great Britain could not well have Australian wheat because of the long haulage, so it took wheat from the United States and Canada. Then the United States ran short of the commodity for its own people, and perforce preached the value of substitutes. In the meantime shipping on the Pacific was reconstituted, and Australia suddenly found that the United States, having shipped its storage grain, could now receive Australian grain for home consumption. But, while the new arrangement solved a big problem, Canada found that the vessels which were to convey rubber, wool, and other supplies to her were no longer coming her way. The importation of crude rubber into Canada is, therefore, cut down by 40 per cent. Canada, however, proposes to put up with the inconvenience. With all allied nations working toward a common end, and with such an organized effort on the high seas, she knows that the Allies must be invincible.

SPEAKING at a meeting of the Primrose League, recently, Miss Balfour told her audience that it was a temptation to any constituency to elect a man who had plenty of money to spend and who would spend it freely. They ought, said the speaker, to try to get the "hetman" regardless of his spending capacities, and, if women refused to have anything to do with the election of a man of doubtful character, party agents would soon find a better man. This is the old Mazzini spirit, a revolt against mechanical politics, an idealistic point of view, which, held to by the new army of women voters, can only tend to cleanse the turbid stream of public life.

IN THE present New Hampshire Legislature, Representative John H. Bartlett, of Portsmouth, voted against prohibition. That was only a short time ago. He now announces his candidacy for the governorship of the State, and simultaneously declares himself unequivocally for prohibition. The explanation is simple enough. He has, in the interval, seen light. In this respect he is only one of millions. Prohibition has made its extraordinary gains during recent years, and is making its marvelous gains today, because multitudes of people who once opposed it are changing their opinions. It is not discreditable to Mr. Bartlett that he has so quickly reversed himself. If a man is wrong, the quicker he reverses himself the better. The former Representative and present candidate is a man of ability, force, and influence. He will bring strength to the prohibition movement, and there is no question that his decision to join that movement will bring support to him.

ONE is reminded of the endless difficulties which the proper uses of "shall" and "will" present to some people by a quotation from a speech by Rabbi Wise at the Philadelphia Conference of the League to Enforce Peace. A well-known weekly magazine reports him as saying: "We will never, never pay a tithe of the debt we owe to England and France." As the sentence makes the patriotic rabbi say exactly the opposite of what he intended to convey to his hearers, it is to be hoped that he has already entered a protest against the bad reporting or the careless subediting of the "copy" in the magazine office, or that he has made a belated reference to some handy authority on sentence construction.

A WRITER in the Century Magazine tells of the naïveté of some of the demands made by the Russian workmen upon their employers during the Kerensky administration. The working force of one company struck, and afterward demanded wages for the time that they were out on strike. Another employer, according to this account, was called upon to provide his workmen with revolvers and rifles, so that they might be ready for the counter-revolution. In a certain factory, the workmen having calculated that 3,000,000 roubles were due them as back pay, their women-folk stayed up all night manufacturing large canvas bags to contain the money. Next morning the men appeared before the directors, who fled in alarm to the offices of Kerensky in the Winter Palace, imploring him to assure their safety. Soon delegations from the workmen presented themselves before the Dictator, who managed to pacify them by declaring that he had placed the directors under arrest. Three days later the capitalists ventured to return to the factory, and found, to their relief, that the workmen had resumed their jobs as though nothing had happened.

THE weapon with which Dr. Wilhelm Muehlen, former director of the Krupp concern, is sending explosive shells among the German military caste is no short-range or small-bore affair. On the contrary, whether aimed at Potsdam, the Neue Schloss, or Bismarckplatz, it is registering bull's-eye hits and letting in, for the information of the German populace, most alarming floods of daylight.

A MINING prospector in the Powder River country, in Oregon, after being cut off from communication with his kind for four years, has just reached Reno, Nev., and received his first information about the war. He brought back with him gold to the value of about \$65,000, and is now trying to make up for lost time in Liberty bond and thrift stamp purchases.